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NATIONAL CONVENTION SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

Charles Hunter Corregan

PRINTER

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

William Wesley Cox

MINER

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

PLATFORM

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is ever deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

With the fall of the gavel wielded by National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in this city, at 9 a. m., Saturday, July 2, at the Grand Central Palace. A large and enthusiastic gathering of S. L. P. men and women were in the hall when the convention opened, whose appearance constituted a display of physical and mental vigor that was inspiring indeed to the observer with hope and confidence in the future of the only genuine revolutionary movement of the working class as manifested by the Socialist Labor Party.

The convention hall was an ideal one. High and white in ceiling, wide and long, decorated in green, with hanging curtains in red at the windows, carpeted, and furnished with hardwood benches on the side, and with raised canopied platforms at the end, the delegates occupying the center of the floor, each seated at small folding tables, amid plenty of light with the spectators present, an inexpressive picture.

Unlike the alleged Socialists' national convention, held at Chicago recently, it was predominantly working class. The sky-pilots, fraudulent contract-making and labor secretariat lawyers, bourgeois capitalist politicians, reverend wife-swappers, mining stock peddlers and other persons with "idiosyncrasies" of a like character, together with the graft-seeking supporters of scab-herding unionism of the A. F. of L. type, or any other type, were conspicuous by their absence. Banquets to deify and boom the political value of certain personages were cut out, as were time-consuming speeches and procedure. Practical accomplishments in the interest of the working class was the desire and the result. Finally perfect candor regarding conditions and the outlook, and hope, confidence and enthusiasm prevailed.

The convention was composed of 41 delegates and four alternates, representing 18 States and three fraternal delegates, two from the S. T. and L. A. and one from Section Toronto, Canada. They were as follows:

Chas. H. Chase, of Colorado; Meyer Stodel, Connecticut; W. W. Cox and Olive M. Johnson, of Illinois; Hugh R. Richards, Indiana; James Doyle, Kentucky; Robert W. Stevens, Maryland; M. T. Berry, James A. Bresnahan, Morris E. Ruther, John Sweeney and Thos. F. Brennan, of Massachusetts; Frank A. Bohn, Peter Friesema, Jr., Meiko Meyer and Herman Richter, of Michigan; Chas. W. Brandborg, of Minnesota; Wm. Bilsbarrow, of Missouri; A. J. Boland and George P. Herschafft, of New Jersey; Chas. H. Corregan, Daniel De Leon, Richard W. Gaffney, P. De Lee, L. A. Boland, F. E. Passonno, Anton Metzler, J. J. Kenneally, Boris Reinstein, C. A. Luedecke, T. Walsh, A. C. Kihn, F. Brauckmann, of New York; Paul Dinger and John D. Goerke, off Ohio; D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania; John J. Duffy, of Rhode Island; Frank Leitner, of Texas; H. Muller, of Virginia; and F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin. Alternates: E. C. Dieckman, of Missouri; P. C. Christensen, of Ohio; A. A. Grant, of Pennsylvania; George Hasseler, of Michigan.

Fraternal delegates: From Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Arvid Olson, S. J. French; Alternates, O. Barthels, Ernest Aiazzone, Section Toronto, Canadian S. L. P., Chas. A. V. Kemp. This made a total of 18.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION, SATURDAY, JULY 2.

After a few introductory and welcoming words by the National Secretary, and upon his call for nominations for temporary officers, Wm. W. Cox, of Illinois, was chosen temporary chairman and Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, temporary secretary. Cox assumed the gavel without any waste of words, and the convention was at work.

A credentials committee was next elected consisting of C. H. Corregan, of New York; M. T. Berry, of Massachusetts and Hugh R. Richards, of Indiana. A short recess was then taken while the convention was awaiting the report of the credentials committee.

Upon reassembling, a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to the convention by the wife of Comrade Charles A. V. Kemp, the fraternal delegate from Section Torotno, of the Canadian S. L. P. The acceptance of the bouquet was attended with a hearty round of applause, expressive of the convention's appreciation of the delicate sentiment conveyed by the gift.

The credentials committee reported receipt of the credentials of the above-named delegates, and recommended that the delegates named be seated and that the alternates and fraternal delegates be given seat and voice in the convention.

Upon the acceptance of the committee's report, a question arose as to the eligibility of L. A. Boland, of Troy, N. Y., and his credential was referred back to the committee to report later. The committee retired, took evidence and returned with the recommendation that Boland be not seated but that he be given the opportunity to speak in the event of the matter of his position being brought up later in the convention.

In the interim of waiting for the report on the Boland credential the following committees were elected: On Rules and Regulations—B. Reinstein, F. Passonno, H. Richter, G. Herrshaft and J. A. Bresnahan. Committee on Constitution, W. W. Cox, Wm. Bilsbarrow, Meiko Meyer, Paul Dinger and B. Reinstein. On Platform and Resolutions, D. De Leon, John Sweeney, Olive M. Johnson, P. Friesema and R. W. Gaffney.

When permanent organization was affected, F. R. Wilke, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman for the day and Frank A. Bohn, of Michigan, vice-chairman. Charles H. Chase, of Colorado, was made permanent secretary of the convention. Samuel Winauer, member of Section New York, S. L. P., was chosen to act in the capacity of Sergeant-at-arms and page during the session.

A committee on the attitude of the Party toward trades unions was elected consisting of delegates Corregan, Berry and Cox. One on Appeals and Grievances, Stevens, of Maryland, Boland, of New Jersey and Doyle, of Kentucky. The electing of a committee on Party Press was deferred until after the hearing of the reports of the National Executive Committee and the Party's Editor which was to begin after the noon recess. An auditing committee comprising Leitner, De Lee and Friesema was elected. One on Mileage was made up of delegates Bohn, Brandborg and Muller.

Messages of congratulation were received from the 16th A. D. S. L. P., New York, the Progressive Socialist Club and the Ladies' Branch of the same, and from revolutionary members of the Excelsior Literary Society, which were greeted with applause.

The reading of the report of the National Executive Committee took up the greater part of the afternoon session. The report is begun in this issue, beginning on second page.

After the close of the report the matter of the eligibility of L. A. Boland was again brought up as a result of a motion of John J. Duffy, of Rhode Island, made on the theory that the report of the credential committee was not sufficiently thorough or complete. F. Passonno explained briefly the attitude of Section Troy in the matter and Boland was given the floor to speak in his own behalf. While Boland was speaking, six o'clock, the hour to which the hour to which the hall had been engaged, arrived and the convention adjourned to meet again at 9 a. m. oon the morrow. The various committees meet in the evening at the headquarters of Section New York, in the Daily People Building, to discuss and act upon the duties assigned to them.

Delegates who were not elected to committee work spent the evening in the company of local comrades, getting acquainted with the city or taking part in agitation work.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION, SUNDAY, JULY 3.

The second day's session was called to order by Secretary Charles H. Chase at 9.30 a. m. sharp.

The chairman and vice-chairman chosen for the day were August Gilhaus of New York and Frank Leitner of Texas. Chairman Gilhaus, in a few brief words, brought the convention down to business in short order. The first matter taken up was the eligibility of L. A. Boland of Troy, to a seat in the convention, the assemblage went into committee of the whole to consider the matter. Boland was requested to proceed with his statement, the discussion to be under a fifteen minute rule, Frank Passonno presenting the views of Section Troy in the case. A general discussion ensued after which the convention decided to permit the seating of Boland as a delegate. The following resolutions were presented and referred to the committee on constitution: One by L. A. Boland, to the affect that all members of the party be required to be wage workers. One from P. De Lee, to the effect that a clause be inserted providing for the abolition of the custom of allowing sections to obtain literature on credit from the Labor News Company. A resolution handed in by Hugh R. Richards of Indiana, requesting the convention to definitely declare its attitude on the subject of the Materialist Conception of History, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

When the convention reassembled after the noon recess. The committee on rules and regulations reported receipts of resolutions and recommend that all committees be requested to as far as possible, carry out the plan of having printed a sufficient number of copies of each resolution recommended by them for the consideration of the convention, so as to enable them to distribute copies to the delegates at the session previous to that at which they were to be reported for action, and thus give every one a chance to study the various questions before acting upon them. This recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the party editor, Daniel De Leon, was the next business called for, and this occupied a considerable portion of the afternoon session. The report was lengthy and comprehensive and in beginning it De Leon stated his reasons for presenting it in the manner he did. He referred to the extreme importance of the matters involved, stating that the ownership of the party press by the party itself, produces a peculiar situation requiring special action. Because of this ownership, De Leon explained, the questions of the disposition, management, attitude, etc., of the party press tend toward the party constitution and look to the necessitating of changes therein and also in the arranging of the form of the N. E. C., and its relation to the institution of the party press. The ownership of the plant and the directing of the policy of the party press by the party, he declared, reflect themselves upon the organic law of the party. Hence, this importance of dealing with the matter in the most thorough manner. The experience upon which to base our judgment for guidance in future action is already at hand. The party has made it on one hand with its own press and the Kangaroos and Social Democrats on the other, have made some for us with their privately owned papers. Thus, there is an ample fund of knowledge upon which to draw in the work of deciding upon the details of the course to be pursued.

Further on De Leon spoke of the so-called Connolly matter, meaning the discussion on Wages, Marriage and the Church, initiated by James Connolly. In opening this question, De Leon declared that properly speaking there was no such thing as a "Connolly matter," but there was a duty on the part of the party editor who was elected to voice the sentiments of the party membership in the carrying out of which the personality of that editor or of Connolly or anyone else had no part whatever. De Leon explained the origin and development of the discussion and presented all the documents in the matter, including those which had not been published, pointing out from their incorrect and misleading contents why those unpublished had been allowed to remain so up to now.

After De Leon concluded a committee of five to investigate and report on the party press was elected. The committee consists of Frank R. Wilke of Wisconsin; Thomas F. Brennan of Massachusetts; Hugh R. Richards of Indiana; Frank A. Bohn of Michigan and John D. Goerke of Ohio.

It was decided to hold no night session, for the double reason that a third session would only wear out the delegates and unfit them for knuckling down to work on time in the morning and besides would be unfair to those who had committee work to do in preparation for the morrow and would thus be unable to take part in the deliberations. After the vote on this had been taken, a letter from the California S. E. C. was presented, regretting inability to send delegate, expressing heartfelt wishes for success, and asking for a decision as to what course to follow in the event of legal complications preventing the membership in any State from retaining the party designation, and in such case, what name it would be advisable to adopt during a campaign. This was referred to the committee on constitution.

A resolution presented by F. R. Wilke of Wisconsin, was also referred to the constitution committee. Wilke's resolution called for the transfer of the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung from Cleveland to New York, bringing it under the control of the national organization and publishing it at the party plant, and also the election of new editor for German party organ.

The committee on Party Platform submitted the draft of a platform for consideration and it was voted to order it published in the Daily People next day and that the question of its adoption or rejection be the first order of business at the opening of the morning's session.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION, MONDAY, JULY 4.

Interest was chiefly centered in the discussion of the Party Platform and the matter of instructions to the Party's delegates to the International Congress at Amsterdam, at this session. After the convention was called to order, Hugh R. Richards of Indiana and James A. Bresnahan of Massachusetts, were eleected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.

The adoption of a Party Platform was the first order of business and the draft submitted by the committee was taken up and discussed paragraph by paragraph. The meaning and interpretation of each were thoroughly debated and finally a few minor corrections having been made, the Platform was adopted as a whole.

The Platform, as adopted, appears at the top of this page.

The debate on the Platform took up the time until noon and following its adoption, the committee on resolutions reported on the matter of instructing the delegates to the Amsterdam Congress. One recommendation was

"That the N. E. C. be authorized to issue credentials to the International Congress to Party members in good standing who may be in Europe at the time of the Congress and are ready to represent the Party."

This was concurred in. The advisability or otherwise of instructing the delegates was then thoroughly discussed. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that owing to the peculiar conditions connected with the Congress, and the unknown contingencies, now impossible to foresee, that may arise, the delegates would need a certain amount of latitude as representatives of the S. L. P. in guiding their actions on the situation presented to them. A substitute resolution was offered by Bilsbarrow, which stated that should the International Congress declare for a policy along the lines of the so-called Kautsky resolution our delegates withdraw from said Congress and immediately publish their reasons therefor. This was not accepted, the convention finally voting to accept the resolution submitted by the committee, which were as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the International Congress at Amsterdam, in 1904, use all the influence and effort possible to make the honest comrades of the less developed countries comprehend the enormous differences in economic and political conditions, for example, in Germany and the United States, and to secure the repudiation of the Kautsky Resolution; and to receive the assurance of the elimination from future International Congresses and other representative bodies of the movement of delegates and representatives of Kangarooism, Millerandism, Hyndmanism, etc., and the acceptance of representatives only of the class conscious Socialist Labor Party of the respective countries; and, be it further

"Resolved, That as to the matter of possible withdrawal or not from the convention the Party's delegation be allowed the latitude of their own judgment as officers of the Socialist Labor Party."

This business disposed of, a number of resolutions were submitted and referred to the proper committees. One from Meiko Meyer looking toward making it mandatory to publish in the Party Press, communications submitted by members, the same to be followed where necessary by a criticism showing wherein such articles erred or deviated from Party principle or logic. Another from the same delegate opposing the raising of dues. One by August Gilhaus, proposing to establish a fund whereby members could contribute ten cents weekly for the purpose of carrying out a scheme to increase the circulation of the Weekly People.

By M. T. Berry of Massachusetts a resolution was introduced for the better facilitation of business in future sessions, prohibiting delegates from speaking more than once to the same motion and also providing for the previous questions on a two-thirds vote. It was referred to the committee on rules and regulations.

The committee on resolutions reported adversely in the matter of the Indiana resolution anent the Materialist Conception of History, on the ground that the sense of the resolution was already being carried out as far as necessary. The report was concurred in. The committee recommended in the matter of a resolution relating to the Massachusetts delegation, submitted by J. J. Duffy of Rhode Island, that it be referred to the N. E. C. for investigation. This also was concurred in.

After the passing of a motion made by D. De Leon of New York, instructing the delegates to be around sharp at nine in the morning, and another by J. J. Kinneally, reducing the noon recess to one hour in future, the convention adjourned at two p. m. Every one then went to tthe celebration of the Daily People's fourth anniversary at Glendale, except those who had committee work to perform and had to prepare for submitting reports when the convention reassembled next day.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, TUESDAY, JULY 5.

John D. Goerke, of Ohio, was chosen chairman and D. Rehder, of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman. Meyer Stodel, of Connecticut, was excused from further attendance, owing to his having received a message informing him of sickness in his family.

The committee on rules and regulations reported favorably on the resolution submitted by M. T. Berry on the previous day, and with some slight changes recommended its adoption. This was concurred in by the convention, the resolution as adopted providing that no person speak more than once on a motion and not more than ten minutes each, excepting the mover, who has the privilege of closing the debate. The putting of the previous question is provided for on a three-fourths vote.

The auditing committee requested information as to the extent of its duties as such and was instructed to the effect that it is empowered to audit all books including those of the Daily People, the Labor News Company, and the National Secretary.

The committee on the attitude of the Party towards Trades Unions presented its report and it was ordered printed in the Daily People for action to-day.

After a resolution submitted by Paul Dinger intended to confer upon future conventions the power to judge of the qualifications of their delegates in case of their eligibility being questioned, had been referred to the committee on constitution, it was decided to adjourn to 1 p. m. in order to give the various committees a chance to prepare reports.

Just as the convention reassembled a telegram was received from Section Lynn, Mass., sending congratulations, etc., to the National Convention. Later a similar message was received from Paul Kretlow, formerly of Chicago, but at present in Berlin, Germany.

The business of reports of committees and action upon same, occupied the time of the afternoon session. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances through Robert Stevens reported that it recommended the referring of the so-called McGinty case to the State Executive Committee of California, which was concurred in.

The committee on constitution having reported progress a half hour recess was taken to enable it to report definitely upon a number of amendments to the constitution submitted to it. After the recess a long discussion was had upon the questions of language branches and the regulation of the issuing of Section charters in cities and counties and that of providing that three-fourths of membership of Sections be wage-earners or members of the wage-working class. A proposition on the latter subject submitted by Paul Dinger was that "the qualification for membership in the Party be that the applicants depend on their wages for a living. No one shall be admitted as a member of the S. L. P. who is an employer of labor except by a unanimous vote of all members of the Section." An amendment by Wilke of Wisconsin, included the words "as members of the wage-working class" which he stated would include the wives of workingmen who did not happen to have to go to work for a living. This was seconded by Olive Johnson, for the same reason.

One by Berry, of Massachusetts, on the non-wageworker question provided "that no such person be admitted except by vote of the S. E. C. of the States or where no S. E. C. exists, by vote of the N. E. C.

These and other matters upon which the committee reported were recommitted.

Article II, Section 8, was amended with the words "Every Section shall elect a standing Greivance Committee of three members which shall investigate all charges and difficulties in the Section and report its decisions." This was proposed by Julius Hammer.

Another amendment carried which was submitted by Frank Leitner, provided that Section 12 of Article II read as before with the addition of the words "by the Section which suspended or the State Executive Committee should such Section cease to exist or in the absence of such committee, by the National Executive Committee."

On recommendation of the Committee on Constitution two Sections were added to Article II as follows:

"Sec. 21 Acquaintance with the current affairs of the Party being essential for an intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities of Party membereship, each Section shall relentlessly insist on each member being a regular reader of a weekly Party organ, except when none such is published in the language spoken by the member, and the

Continued on page 6

Report of the National Executive Committee to the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party

INTRODUCTORY.

When, in the year 1900, the report of the National Executive Committee was written, it could truly be said that the history of the Socialist Labor Party of the preceding four years had centered around its trade union policy, the working out of its uncompromising, revolutionary position, which scorned temporary advantage at the sacrifice of principle, and which, finally, culminated in the Kangaroo rebellion of 1899. That event clarified the atmosphere. The opportunist and the revolutionist parted company; the former to pursue the apparently easy road to mushroom growth, at the end of which lie demoralization and destruction, the latter content to travel the stormy, thorny and narrow path a truly militant movement is bound to pursue, preaching the class struggle in all its purity, encountering and overcoming difficulties undreamed of and, all the while, in the face of a storm of vilification and abuse, added to by internal disturbances, holding steadfastly to the line of action the S. L. P. had mapped out for itself.

In order to clearly comprehend the full scope of these difficulties, one must bear in mind that the industrial conditions in this country, during the main portion of the period covered by this report, made against rather than aided a movement such as ours. The Spanish-American war, with its resultant acquisition of Porto Rico and of the Philippine Islands, had given a great stimulus to American industry; American capitalism entered the field of international competition in a most formidable way, so that the "American invasion" became a standing topic in the press of every European country and a cause of fearful apprehension to every capitalist nation on the face of the globe. The outlet thus afforded to American products in the world's market went far to stimulate industry at home. The baneful effects of the capitalist system were softened, temporarily, the working class were more steadily employed, and, although increases of wages were on the whole more than offset by an increased cost of living all along the line, the general effect of such a condition of affairs was to blunt the edge of the revolutionary impulses of the great body of the working class and render them prone to acquiescence in a condition which they considered tolerable.

But to-day, in the year 1904, this condition of "unparalelled prosperity," to quote the language of the capitalist press, has come to an end and what we are now facing, and in fact are in the midst of, is an industrial depression the extent, duration, and general effects of which are apt to be in keeping with the high development of industrial capitalism of our day, and bid fair to out-do all we have experienced before. Thus, if during such a period of industrial activity ours was up-hill work, it should logically follow that under conditions the working class of the country are now facing, they will be more ready to receive and conceive the great truths the S. L. P. has to convey, albeit such a state of affairs imposes upon us new duties, greater effort and ever more earnest endeavor.

THE PARTY PRESS.

If, as has been said, the history of the S. L. P. for the four years preceding the national convention of 1900, centered around the Party's policy, it can with equal truth be said that its history of the four years just passed centers around its press. In the year 1900 on July 1, the Party had launched the Daily People, a most momentous undertaking, in the lap of which lay concealed struggles, trials and tribulations undreamed of by most, if not all, who were present at the paper's birth. So closely interwoven is that paper with all the Party has been since and is to-day, that the bulk of the space in this report must be given to set forth matters and events which, at first blush, may seem to belong under other heads, yet upon closer scrutiny will be found to have flown from the fact that we had a daily paper such as it is, and such as it could and had to be under the conditions prevailing.

The convention of 1900, held less than a month prior to the launching of the Daily People, had to deal with the form of administration to be given to the paper. It did so under the shadow of the legal complications then existing, which had resulted in an injunction against the members of the N. E. C., obtained by the Volkszeitung corporation. This state of affairs made it desirable to free the N. E. C. from any direct connection with the publication of the paper, lest it be drawn into the troubles the N. E. C. were involved in. A separate administrative body, designated as the Board of Trustees and composed of three members, was created. These men were Hugo Vogt, Peter Fiebiger and Joseph H. Sauter. The starting of an S. L. P. daily paper necessarily had to be much of a leap in the dark. No one could tell to what extent the field was ripe for such a paper, nor could any one foretell the exact nature of the opposition that was to be encountered, all of which made it impossible to determine beforehand the scope on which it was best to start. It was soon found that the ripeness of the field had been entirely overestimated; that the opposition to the paper manifested itself in ways unforeseen, Labor Fakirs, Capitalist politicians and Kangaroo newsdealers uniting to keep it off the newsstands, prevent the getting of advertising, or working for the withdrawal of such as had been secured; that, therefore, we could not hope to have either the circulation or the income hoped for at the beginning, and that to continue along the lines the paper had been planned was impossible. We had then eight pages daily and sixteen pages on Sunday, which implied a correspondingly large force in both the editorial and mechnical departments. We had also, for a time, full returns granted to the news companies for the purpose of introducing the paper and that cost heavily.

This state of affairs was continued up to the election of 1900, and when the polls had closed and the vote had been counted, the question arose: what was to be done with the paper? The Board of Trustees called a conference of a number of members and submitted a plan of cutting the daily to four and the Sunday to eight pages, as well as abolishing all returns, thereby making possible the continuation of the paper. The proposition was agreed to and was carried out.

It must here be stated, because of the importance given to the circumstance by later developments, that, when the paper was started, the compensation of the Party members employed in two of the three departments of the paper, as well as the number of men employed, was fixed by the Board of Trustees in keeping with the high expectations then entertained and utterly out of keeping with what the paper could afford to pay. During the period from July 1 to November, 1900, the expenses of the paper so far exceeded its income, that the wages thus fixed could not be paid except for a very short time, and thus accumulated the wage claims which later on became so potent a weapon against the Party in the hands of men who had become its enemies—the very men who had created the situation that made for the accumulation of these claims. At the time the size of the paper was reduced, the enmity these men now harbor against the Party had not yet developed and had a suggestion made at that time been acted upon, many subsequent difficulties might have been saved the Party. The suggestion was that a meeting be called of all who had claims, that some take the lead and propose to relinquish these claims and take receipt from the Daily People for the amounts technically due as donations to the Party. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees and self-appointed manager of the paper, Hugo Vogt, to whom this suggestion was made, did not act upon it, except in a few instances and in these he secured relinquishments in such a form that enabled him, afterwards, to induce the very men who had released to place into his hands suits against the Party for the payment of these alleged claims.

In the course of time, it became ever more evident that the Board of Trustees was an institution whose efficiency as an administrative body left much to be wished for. This was emphasized by its selection of Hugo Vogt as the manager of the paper and secretary of the Board. Whatever services he might have been able to render as the secretary of the Board, as a manager of the paper he was an unmitigated failure. Unable to manage a large working force and permitting a reign of drunkenness and debauchery in the mechanical department and himself becoming tainted with that atmosphere, he moveover, made no effort to extend the business done, to enlist the co-operation of the Party organization, or to seek other means of providing an income. What was done under his regime in the direction of stirring up the Party organization to help build up circulation, had to be fairly forced upon him by men not on the Board, whose suggestions he would often meet with a shrug of the shoulders, saying that the membership knew as well as he could tell them that we needed circulation and that being so there was no need of telling them.

Thus conditions grew from bad to worse. The paper was run with a heavy deficit made up by means of loans, collections, festivals and the like, by which means thousands of dollars were gathered, very little of which could, however, be applied to payments on the machinery, but was mostly swallowed up to meet current expenses.

Then, as a further aggravation of an intolerable situation, came

THE HICKEY AFFAIR

Among the men on the editorial staff, when the Daily People was started, there was one Thomas A. Hickey. He had prior to that time, been employed as an organizer at various times by the N. E. C., as well as by several State committees. While out on the road, the Kangaroo papers used to refer to him as a drunkard, but in the absence of complaints on that line from our own people, little attention was paid to that. But, when we had him here, constantly under our eyes, it soon began to be known that he had been judged quite correctly by his present "comrades," the Kangaroos, and that our own men, for some reason had not kept us informed. Intoxicated with great frequency, too indolent to do the work he was engaged for, loud-mouthed, empty-headed and overbearing, he finally had to be dismissed by the Editor. While engaged on a tour for the Pennsylvania State Committee, early in 1900, Hickey had obtained from the Labor News Company, and had sold on the road, books on which he owed something over $45. The Labor News Company had often tried to collect, but had failed, Hickey claiming that the Pennsylvania State Committee had not settled with him and that he would pay as fast as he could collect from them. This matter had dragged along until the beginning of 1901, when the manager of the Labor News Company learned that Hickey had drawn from the Pennsylvania State Committee all but $18 of the $80 and odd that had been due, but still had not made an attempt to square his bill with the Labor News Company. He ignored renewed demands for payment and charges were finally brought before Section New York. Hickey, persisting in an attitude of insolent effrontery, was finally expelled by the Section and then began a series of maneuvers on the part of his friends, foremost among whom was Hugo Vogt, which made what has become known as the "Hickey case" an affair of such magnitude in the history of the Party that it grew away beyond the rather insignificant personality of him who was the prime cause. A regular conspiracy was formed, and the methods resorted to by the set of men who had clubbed together to humiliate Section New York and ram Hickey down the Party's throat, would have put the most case-hardened ward heeler to the blush. They set up the cry, "Hickey must have a trial"—the very thing Hickey did not want—and endeavored to give him that trial before the New York State Committee, on which body they had a clear majority. In order to get the case before this tribunal of their own, they had to overcome the provision of the constitution calling for a general vote of the Section's membership as the first instance of appeal in a subdivided Section. They sought to accomplish this by endeavoring to have the N. E. C. give a ruling to the effect that this provision of the constitution was not mandatory, but optional, of which the appellant might or might not avail himself, according to his pleasure. Twice did they come to the N. E. C. and twice the N. E. C. refused to so rule.

Hickey himself had been a member of the State Committee. His expulsion created a vacancy in that body for the filling of which the Section had been called upon to make nominations, which, when made, had been duly referred to a general vote of the Sections in the State. The conspirators, balked in their efforts to get the case before themselves in the State Committee, now became desperate. The general vote electing a successor to Hickey had closed and that vote was to be canvassed and the result announced. The simple duty of the State Committee was, at its next meeting, to count the vote and seat the candidate having received the highest number of votes, but at that meeting the Hickey majority revealed to what length they were ready to go to accomplish their purpose. They declared the call to send out that vote had been a "mistake"; that Hickey, although expelled by his Section, and no longer a member of the Party, was still a member of the State Committee until such time as he had been specifically removed by a general vote of the membership in the State. Having a clear majority in the State Committee, composed of Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, and Patrick Murphy, as against Alfred C. Kihn and Henry Kuhn, who offered determined resistance, they carried their point and the vote was not counted. Instead, they adopted a resolution to call upon Section New York for a statement of its side of the Hickey case, Hickey to get this statement, answer it, and both to be sent to a general vote. Section New York then took action. At the next meeting of its General Committee, held on August 10, 1901, a resolution was adopted calling upon the N. E. C. to rule on the question, "Whether it was correct or incorrect to hold that a member loses all rights to hold office after his expulsion from the Party." This resolution came before the N. E. C. on August 17, 1901, and was decided in favor of Section New York, by a vote of five to two. One of the two was Peter Fiebiger, a member and the treasurer of the Board of Trustees, the body of which Hugo Vogt was the secretary and which had made the latter the manager of the Daily People. This ruling of the N. E. C. ended the first phase of the Hickey matter, all the moves having been made that could be made within the organization, and at the next meeting of the State Committee the vote was counted and the member who had been elected in Hickey's place seated.

ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

With the two acting members of the Board of Trustees, Vogt and Fiebiger, engaged in the work of championing the cause of Hickey, the interests of the Daily People, entrusted to their care, did not receive any too much attention. Proper management there never had been, due to the unfitness of Vogt, but with a good portion of his time absorbed by pro-Hickey intrigues, things were growing worse. The mechanical department was conducted in haphazard fashion. The business department reflected the spirit of the manager and, worse yet, all connection between him and the editorial department had been cut by his conduct in the Hickey affair. It finally came to pass, that the Board declared to the N. E. C. that the Daily People could no longer be maintained, and that to carry the paper along to the election of 1901 was the best that could be done. Prior to this declaration, the manager of the "Abendblatt," the Jewish daily, had made a proposition to consolidate the mechanical departments of the two papers in order to effect savings that would materially reduce the deficit. This proposition the Board opposed unqualifiedly, and, since they were the body in charge, nothing was done, but this did not remove the stress of the situation, and under pressure of that stress, the Board, through Peter Fiebiger, who was also a member of the N. E. C., sprang a proposition to convene a special national convention. That proposition was to be passed upon on November 22, 1901. It was met by a counter-proposition to call for a general vote to so amend the constitution as to abolish the Board of Trustee form of organization, make the "Abendblatt" an official organ, and place the administration of the Party press into the hands of the N. E. C. That proposition was adopted, and the draft of the call was ordered to be presented at the following meeting on November 29. The two Hickeyites on the N. E. C., Fiebiger and Keveney, had opposed the proposition and, naturally, also opposed the call for the vote, which was adopted over their votes. A few days later, under date of December 12, they sent a joint letter of resignation from the N. E. C., which resignations were promptly accepted.

The call was sent out and the Sections of the Party were asked to submit such amendments to the proposed amendment as they saw fit, all of them to be in on January 8, 1902. Meanwhile, the situation had become one of great intensity and a number of other incidents, closely connected with the events here depicted, contributed to add to the tension. During the summer of 1901, one of the supporters of Vogt, and thereby a supporter of Hickey, one Max Forker, had been sent by the New York State Committee on a tour through the State, ostensibly to raise funds for the Daily People, but really, as was found later on, to work upon the Sections in favor of the Hickey intrigue. That tour was later extended to take in cities, outside of the State of New York, among them Cleveland and Pittsburg. The National Secretary, who had stood in the way of the intrigue, in the N. E. C., the S. E. C., as well as in the General Committee of Section New York, was to be killed off by a campaign of slander and Mr. Forker was to do the work. When reports of his work reached headquarters from Pittsburg, he tried to escape the consequences of his doings by sending to the N. E. C. falsified copies of letters exchanged between him and W. J. Eberle of Pittsburg on the subject of the slanderous statements made by him to members of the Party in that city about the National Secretary. The purpose of the falsifications was to make it appear that what he had said at Pittsburg was quite harmless. When found out and exposed, he promptly sent his resignation from the Party to Section New York, but that body deferred action until after the election of 1901, prompted by all sorts of rumors that Vogt, Fiebiger, Forker, Murphy and others were to set up a party of their own; "something was going to drop" it was said, but since nothing did drop, the resignation was finally accepted. Forker had been quite well known in the Party. He was a German speaker, had frequently toured the country, and his defection caused many inquiries to come in from the Sections wanting to know "what was the matter." These inquiries, together with the fact that it became necessary to give to the membership full information of the situation in so far as it had developed, prompted the N. E. C., when the final vote on the proposed amendment to abolish the Board of Trustees was to be sent out, together with such amendments as had been offered by Sections to the proposition of the N. E. C., to accompany the call with a complete statement of all that had happened, for the information hitherto conveyed through the Party press had necessarily been fragmentary. This was done in a 24-page pamphlet, entitled "Statement of the National Executive Committee to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party," dated January 8, 1902. The vote then proceeded and resulted in the adoption of the original proposition of the N. E. C., all the proposed amendments failing to carry.

It was about the middle of March, 1902, when the vote ended, and, at the meeting of the N. E. C., held March 17, the vote was counted and action taken to inform the Board of Trustees of the result. The property was then formally taken over and from that day on began the regime of the N. E. C. over the Party press. No sooner had we taken hold, when there began to appear the first manifestations of what developed within a few weeks, into

THE KANGLET AFFAIR.

The saying that "history repeats itself, first as a tragedy and then as a farce," may, with due reservations, be applied in this instance. The Kangaroo outbreak had back of it deep-going differences as to Party policy and tactics, and it had also the dignity of numbers if it had no other. The Kanglets had neither numbers, nor a perceivable cause, nor even a common purpose. They were a unit in but one thing, namely, that the Daily People must be smashed, but whether that must be looked upon as a means rather than an end is hard to tell. It was a curious conglomeration. The unappreciated, and, therefore, envious would-be intellectual, rubbed elbows with the man who had grown tired of maintaining the rather strenuous attitude of the S. L. P. and who, rather than admitting the fact and getting out, sought to square himself with his conscience or his pride by turning against those who had not grown tired.

But, to maintain the proper chronology of events, we must go back to the time the N. E. C. took over the Party press. We found things in a deplorable condition. The debt on the plant, on which payments had been postponed over and over again, amounted to about $11,000; there were numerous other obligations, among them about $5,000 loaned from Party members, about $1,600 payroll debt, and about $1,800 of current business obligations. The circulation of the Daily People had never been large, but that of the Weekly People had sunk to about 7,000, scarcely any efforts having been made to stimulate the organization to work for its enlargement. The mechanical department had been run in slovenly fashion and was ill equipped to do anything but just turn out the paper.

When it had become evident that the general vote on the abolition of the Board of Trustees would end as it did, the N. E. C. had begun to cast about for a competent manager and had made several unsuccessful attempts in that direction. Finally, the Texas State Committe was written to, and asked what they thought of the qualifications of F. D. Lyon, who had become generally known because of the white-capping he had been subjected to at Beaumont. The answer being favorable, the position was offered to Lyon and he accepted. But when the time drew near for the N. E. C. to take hold, it was found that the trial of the assault cases that had grown out of the Beaumont outrage, would prevent Lyon to come on in time. Then something happened that was destined to greatly influence subsequent events and give shape to the Kanglet conspiracy, which, as we know to-day, had already been set on foot. Julian Pierce, hitherto manager of the Labor News Co., came forward to offer himself to the N. E. C. He did so in a letter in which he set forth what he could and would do to conduct the affairs of the Daily People in conjunction with the Labor News Co. No one else being available, the N. E. C. accepted the offer, and Pierce became the manager. He lost no time in working out his real purpose, or the purpose of those behind him, or with him. The N. E. C., to relieve itself of the details of supervising the management, had appointed a committee of five for this work. The new manager convened this committee and at its very first meeting prevailed upon them to adopt a report to the N. E. C., the gist of which was that an examination of the situation (with which he had been familiar all along) "had taken the heart out of him" as to the possibility of continuing the paper, said report to be adopted by the N. E. C. and sent to the Party Sections. Needless to say that this report was colored as dark as could be, to meet the secret purposes of the conspirators. The situation, by no means a rosy one, was painted in the most dismal hues, all that spoke in favor of the Daily People being slurred over or suppressed, and all that made against unduly exaggerated. The scheme was to put the N. E. C. in an embarrassing position and either force it to endorse and send out the report, which would have meant the finish of the paper, or to have it bear the odium of wishing to keep the membership in the dark as to the real condition of affairs. Having been successful with the managing committee, Pierce probably thought the rest smooth sailing, but he erred. The N. E. C. took up his report, plucked it to pieces and asked for his resignation. The National Secretary was temporarily placed in charge until the arrival of F. D. Lyon a few weeks later, and when he had come, the resolution to consolidate the management of the Daily People and the Labor News Company, that was on the books of the N. E. C. since Pierce had offered himself, was soon taken up and Pierce dismissed. We then entered upon the work of building up, pulling the plant in shape, devoting to that what funds we could spare, and in other ways sought to increase our income by stimulating advertising and circulation. But we were not long permitted to concentrate our attention upon this work of construction. The conspirators were active. The two streams of enmity to the Party press had met and merged; the Board of Trustees following and the Kanglets proper went hand in hand, despite the erstwhile antagonism of the latter against the former and we then passed through

THE LAMPOONIST PERIOD.

The lampoonists proceeded from the theory that the Party membership, like a lot of children, could be scared into most any absurdity; that to accomplish what they were after it was necessary to paint the N. E. C., the Editor of The People, and the National Secretary in the blackest of colors, charge them with all the crimes on the calendar, and thus stampede the membership into doing what the "Managing Powers" had refused to do, i. e., the destruction of the Party press. It mattered not that the N. E. C. had just been put in charge of that press and could not logically be held responsible for any sins the Board of Trustees may have been guilty of; each and every point which might have been made against the Board, the lampoonists hurled against the N. E. C.

The "truthful" and "honest" Julian Pierce was the first to lead off. He issued a twenty-four page "statement" and sent it broadcast throughout the country, using an old mailing list of the Weekly People, the list of the Labor Library, such other addresses as he had become possessed of by virtue of his office and in this way supplied members and non-members, Party organizations and non-Party organizations, with the utmost "impartiality," going even so far as to send copies to Daily People advertisers, which copies had his circulation "statement" marked in blue pencil. Locally, the effect must at first have been startling in many places, but the good sense of the membership soon asserted itself. The methods employed

Continued on page 3.

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Report of the National Executive Committee

Continued from page 2.

were too transparently dishonest to create aught but indignation in the minds of all decent men and the immediate result was a liberal crop of resolutions coming from all parts of the country, and condemning the treacherous act. To meet this attack the N. E. C. prepared a counter statement, which did much to neutralize the effect of the Pierce lampoon.

THE RHODE ISLAND TREACHERY.

The next effort in that direction, evidently prepared in conjunction with the Pierce clique in New York, proceeded from Rhode Island. Early in April, 1902, there had been received from Section Providence an alleged criticism of the N. E. C. for having issued, together with the call for the vote on the question of abolishing the Board of Trustees, the statement already referred to. This "criticism" the Section wanted printed in The People. We soon came to entertain some strong suspicions against that quarter and surmised that some dark lantern work was going on from the fact that a State convention was known to have been held in Rhode Island of whose proceedings not a word had been sent to the Party press. At any rate, the demand for publication of matter dealing with internal Party affairs, that had never appeared in the press, but had been sent direct to the Sections, was deemed absurd, and publication was denied. Already suspicious of their intentions, this demand made us more so and a reply in guarded terms was decided upon. They were told that if they wanted to bring their "criticism" to the attention of the membership, the thing to do was to do as we had done with our statement, i. e., send it to the Party organizations. Several more letters then went back and forth between Providence and New York and when these were all in, the N. E. C., whose erstwhile suspicions as to the malafide intentions of the element at work to stir up trouble had become a settled conviction, now decided to head them off by publishing the entire correspondence in circular form for the information of the Party. Accordingly, the circular "In the Matter of Section Providence" was sent out. The information thus conveyed went far to enable the membership to take the measure of the men behind that move and when on July 1, 1902, another lampoon made its appearance, its effect could not possibly be very startling. This latest effort of the lampooneers bore the presumptious title of "Statement and Propositions of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island to the Sections and Members of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States"; in the course of time, it came to be designated as the "Curran lampoon." The Pierce lampoon, silly enough on the whole, did show some traces of overdone cleverness of execution; the Curran lampoon was hopelessly stupid in design and execution. Its essential features were that under orders of that mysterious R. I. State convention, said to have been held on April 27, 1902, a committee composed of Thomas Curran, James Reid and Herman Keiser "stated" that, what they called the "Managing Powers," had failed to "cleave to honesty," had been guilty of "gross blunders," had "distrusted and deceived the membership," had exercised their offices "in an autocratic manner." They "proposed" the holding of a special national convention "without the formality of a general vote, provided a majority of the Sections demand it," said convention to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., "as early as possible" for the purpose of lopping off the "Managing Powers," the Daily People, and incidentally for "the re-organization of the executive body in such a manner that it will be representative of the Party and quickly subordinate to it."

Pierce had succeeded to fluster some people, but Curran fell absolutely flat. He was seen through at once and became harmless as soon as his production was known, but the N. E. C. had by this time become aware of still other attempts along the line of action already pursued by Pierce and Curran, and, in order to cut the ground from under the feet of the conspirators, it was decided to give the Party a chance to stand up and count itself, the best means also of revealing all such as were in sympathy with or were part of the conspiracy. A call for a general vote on the question "Shall the Party hold a Special National Convention?" was issued, wherein the treason of the Curranites was sufficiently exposed, and the close of that vote was set at September 15, 1902. That vote resulted in a large majority of votes against such a convention and from that time on it was an easy matter to handle the whole disturbance.

It should be added that seven Sections in all did vote on the Curran call and sent their vote to the N. E. C. These were Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Fall River, Mass., Taunton, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Sutersville, Pa., and Passaic County (Paterson), N. J., which reports the N. E. C. filed away amongst the curios of the movement and paid no further attention to them.

CHICAGO AND PITTSBURG.

While the aforesaid general vote was being taken, two more centers of the conspiracy had developed. First to come to the front was Chicago. It is difficult to imagine trouble in the Party without Chicago adding to it; she has that way. While we have reasons to believe that some few men in Chicago were part and parcel of the plot and in touch with their likes in New York and elsewhere, still it seems that with the majority it was a case of simply flying off the handle and nothing else. No sooner had the Pierce and Curran lampoons been received, when the Section adopted, and sent on for publication in the Party press, a set of resolutions which have never been equalled in point of truly refreshing naivete. They demanded no less than the resignation, on the spot, of the N. E. C., and the National Secretary, as well as the suspension of the Daily People. The N. E. C. sent in reply a letter formulating a set of ten questions in which their pretensions were thoroughly punctured and when we had their reply to the effect that they refused to answer these questions, it was decided to acquaint the membership with the entire correspondence which was done by means of a circular entitled "In the Matter of Section Chicago."

The N. E. C. were unable at the time to clearly understand all that was behind this outbreak, and since no word came from any one in Chicago, except from those who were up in arms against the Party, three letters of inquiry were sent to three members who were thought to be loyal. Only one, Henry Sale, responded, showing in his reply that he, too, had become somewhat affected by the dust that had been raised, but showing also that the spirit of loyalty to the S. L. P. was his guiding principle. He was communicated with, his misinformation dispelled and he became subsequently the means of rallying the few loyal members who re-organized Section Chicago after the traitorous Section had been suspended, together with the Illinois S. E. C., the latter body having issued a call for a vote in the State to withdraw from the Party. Barring some temporary wobbling in Peoria and Jacksonville, the Sections in the State remained unaffected by the Chicago escapade, and, having had the same experience twice over with that town, once in 1899 and again in 1902, as the seat of State Committees that conspired against the Party, stole Party funds and diverted other Party property, they desired that the seat of the committee be located outside of Chicago. In compliance with these wishes the N. E. C. appointed Section Madison County to take in hand the re-organization of the S. E. C. This was done, the members of the committee being chosen from different Sections in the neighborhood and that committee have ever since conducted the affairs of the Party in Illinois with much vigor and efficiency.

In Pittsburg, where the conspiracy had meantime raised its head, conditions were more serious. There was a larger membership than in Chicago and the leaders of that Section had run up quite a large indebtedness with both the Labor News Company and the Daily People, owing through several committees not less than $500, an additional inducement to liquidate their obligations by jumping out of the Party. The inevitable Julian Pierce, who had given them the goods, furnished them the handle to get rid of the debt. He, in order to fire his lampoon from a safe place, had gone to Philadelphia. Charges for treason had been brought against him in Section New York as soon as his lampoon had appeared, and Section Philadelphia had been informed of these charges before Pierce had deposited his card and had become a member of that Section. Subsequently, and notwithstanding they had this information, the Philadelphia Section admitted Pierce, but receded from that position when the N. E. C., upon the request of Section New York, ruled, that a member under charges cannot transfer. Pierce appealed from the decision of Section Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania S. E. C., and that body, with characteristic impudence, decided in his favor and finally capped its treacherous career by ordering a general vote in the State to withdraw from the Party (they called it withdrawing from the "present N. E. C."). The S. E. C., as well as Section Allegheny County, were promptly suspended, Philadelphia was appointed the temporary seat of the S. E. C., and Section Allegheny County was re-organized as soon as the few loyal members could be communicated with.

THE NEW YORK CITY KANGLETS.

We now turn to the city of New York and its little Kangs. There had been considerable wirepulling between that fraternity in New York and their brethren in Pittsburg. Those in New York had formed a secret organization, dating back as far as January, 1902, and when the Pittsburg outfit began to get things in shape for their leap, two curiosities of the New York secret organization, Peter Damm and A. D. Wegman, had been sent to Pittsburg to help things along; and when the Pittsburg crooks had their pipes laid, they, too, sent a committee to New York to see what they could pick up in the way of loose ends that were not accessible to their New York fellow conspirators. They came and smelled around headquarters, around the Assembly Districts of the city, over at Northport, L. I., where Lucien Sanial lived; they met Mr. Curran of Rhode Island, and, finally, left again with Mr. Lucien Sanial safely tucked away in their vestpocket. The upshot of it was that two letters of resignation came. One from Lucien Sanial, whose resignation was accepted when it reached the General Committee of Section New York; the other from Benjamin Keinard, but in his case, because of the insolence of the letter, charges were brought and he was expelled, failing to show up for trial.

Section New York, then thoroughly aroused to the situation, decided to probe deeply into the conspiracy and drive the skulkers from cover. A committee of inquiry was appointed by its General Committee with power to examine witnesses and that committee went to work at once. Then came the end of the "plot of the pin-heads." Unable to hide any longer in dark corners, they came out with a four-page "statement," a diluted, vapid, spineless wail, worthy of attention only because of the thirty-one signatures it bore. These were looked into. One was found to be a forgery and the remaining thirty were then disposed of as quickly as the expulsion apparatus of the Section could be made to do its work.

THE CAMPAIGN OF LAW SUITS.

We have pointed out before in what shape the Party press came to the hands of the N. E. C. from the Board of Trustees, and what were the difficulties we had to overcome. These difficulties were not lessened by the Kanglet revolt, but were augmented. Stupid and senseless and without any general purpose though it was, it nevertheless tore a piece off the organization here and there, diverted attention from Party work on the part of officers and members, and alienated support in some quarters. The Kanglets had tried to smash the Party's press by smashing the Party organization and had failed, but from another side, the former Board of Trustees side, or to be more exact, the Hugo Vogt side, came attacks that sought to smother the Party press and the Party itself in a shower of law suits; it was the property acquired by the Party which furnished the handle thereto. This same Vogt, shortly after the Kangaroo outbreak, was heard to remark that he could understand how he could become so incensed at persons in the movement as to be forced to leave the Party, but he could not understand how a true Socialist could ever turn against the movement. Well, the latter part of this observation is true, no doubt, but he probably understands to-day how he turned against the movement and he can draw his own conclusions.

Vogt had been the manager of the Daily People. It was he who had mismanaged, who had piled up obligations and who was finally ready to give up the ship without giving some one else a chance to do better. Probably to prove that what he could not do was impossible of doing, he utilized what information he had gathered while in office, to break down the Daily People; to bring it about, to quote his own words, "that he would hoist the red flag of the auctioneer on the Daily People building." Not only did he prevail upon such as had bona fide claims to bring suit, but he did more. There were among the alleged wage claims some that had been renounced, as was well known to those in touch with affairs. In a book where these claims had been entered there was back of some, marked in the handwriting of Vogt, such words as "released" and "waived." These men had become linotype operators because of the opportunity afforded them by the Party, and, in a spirit of equity, had waived a claim that was none too genuine from a moral point of view. But Vogt, the man with some legal training, had not taken these releases in such form as to protect the Party against any change of mind, but had let it go with a purely verbal agreement in his customary slovenly fashion. Now, however, was the time to take advantage of his malfeasance in office, and he promptly availed himself of the opportunity. His motive was a twofold one. He wanted revenge and business; revenge—to satisfy the vanity of Vogt, the dethroned Party leader; business—to help along Vogt the now law clerk. The men who were by him prevailed upon to bring their unjust claims into court, through a firm of lawyers Vogt had become an employee of, might as well be fixed for all future time, for the S. L. P. is not of to-day or to-morrow only, and it is well to have a long memory for both friend and foe. These men were: Arthur Coutant, Henry Lightbourne, Dow Hosman and Morris Benon, the latter sailing under an alias and whose real name is said to be Maurits Stutzinsky. The first to lead off with a suit against the Party under the instigation of the Vogt firm was W. S. Dalton, to-day esteemed in the Kangaroo camp. The case was settled out of court for $139.50. Next came Peter Fiebiger, who sued for $1045, which he claimed to have advanced to himself while in charge of The People prior to the establishment of the Daily People, and for $600 more, which he claimed to have loaned to Peter Fiebiger, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. This suit the N. E. C. contested, appealed the case when he obtained judgment in the City Court, and finally paid when the Appellate Term affirmed the judgment of the City Court. We paid because we could not go higher up, the Appellate Term decision, rendered on May 5, 1904, being unanimous. The total amount with interests and costs was $2,362.94. Then came Benjamin Keinard, whose claim was settled out of Court for $281.50. His claim was a double one; part of it was due him for work done as an organizer, directly for the N. E. C., on which claim we were making gradual payments, the balance represented an alleged wage claim for work done in the editorial department. The cases of M. Benon and A. Coutant were settled out of Court, after they had brought suit, each for $75. Settlement without suit was also made with Edward J. Montagne, compositor, who was paid $95, and with Albert B. Kreitler, pressman, who got $213. Another ex-member of the editorial staff, Frank McDonald, brought suit and his claim was settled out of Court by payment of $156. Still another compositor, James Wherry, brought suit and his case was settled for $25.

Besides these suits that proceeded from the Vogt side of the conspiracy, there were two more, brought from the camp of the little Kangs proper, for money loaned in 1899 to the Workingmen's Publishing Association, who were then the publishers of the Jewish "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiter Zeitung." One was by Ephraim Siff for $500, which is still pending, the other by Hyman Starr, assigned to Jacob Siff, for $330. The latter was decided against the Party in the municipal court, was appealed and cut down to $250, which we paid. The total amount disbursed in this way, outside of costs and legal fees, foots up $3,677.94, but the Daily People still lives; the whelps have not triumphed yet. The suits brought by Dow Hosman and Henry Lightbourne are still undecided at this writing. The former, won by him in the municipal court, went against him on appeal and has been retried, while appeal on the latter is still pending, he, too, having secured judgment in the court of first jurisdiction.

THE "ABENDBLATT" AND "ARBEITER ZEITUNG."

Time was when on the lower East Side, the "Ghetto," all the revolutionary sentiment of the Jewish working class seemed to be pro-S. L. P. That aspect of the case prevailed while the S. L. P. was not what it is to-day and it vanished in the same measure as the S. L. P. evoluted towards the clearness of its present tactical position. Formerly, the trade union central body of the East Side, the United Hebrew Trades, was a D. A. of the S. T. & L. A.; to-day it is as much of a pure and simple body as can be found in the land, as impure and unsimple as any of them. Formerly, the Party organizations of the East Side were numerically strong, and a number of auxiliary organizations added to their strength; to-day the Party organization has been reduced, by a process of constant sifting, to what the S. L. P. of to-day can expect to have from among a population so easily swayed by mere appearances as is that of the East Side. Formerly, the "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiter Zeitung" were the only Jewish Socialist papers in the field; to-day an alleged Socialist daily exists, the real character of which is as difficult to determine as is the color of a chameleon.

In the report of the N. E. C. to the national convention of 1900, was set forth what efforts were made by the Kangaroos to capture the paper and how these efforts were frustrated. The Kangarooish editors of that time were got rid of and a man named Beer was put in charge. He tried, in 1899, to insert in the paper an article advocating the endorsement of a candidate for assembly, running on a Debs Social Democratic ticket, and naively pleaded when taken to task that, since we had candidates in all assembly districts, while the Debs S. D. P. had but one, it would be but fair to give them this much of a lift. Beer was speedily disposed of, and Herman Simpson, who subsequently became the invisible general of the New York city Kanglet contingent, was put in charge. He remained until the fight started by the United Hebrew Trades against the "Abendblatt," had culminated in the discharge of the Hebrew Typographical Union compositors, who were represented in the U. H. T. and refused to declare their position on a boycott levied against the paper by their central body. The position of the "Abendblatt" had been a difficult one for some time. Prior to the Kangaroo outbreak in 1899, the then Editor engaged in a controversy with another Jewish paper, out of which controversy grew a libel suit. This suit ended in 1901, with the plaintiff obtaining a judgment of over $3,000 against the "Abendblatt," or, to be more exact, against the Workingmen's Publishing Association, which owned and published the paper. To pay that judgment was out of the question and an assignment was made to a member of the Party. He in turn sold the property to several creditors and steps were then taken to organize another corporation for the publication of the paper. Thus the "Workmen's Printing Company" was formed in which the N. E. C. held a majority of the shares in order to fully control the paper. But to avoid Party liability for obligations incurred in the running of the paper, in compliance with Article IX, Section 5, of the constitution, a partnership was formed to whom the property was leased.

This was the way things stood when the aforesaid boycott was levied. The pretext for it was furnished by an advertisement, which every Jewish paper carried, unmolested by the fakirs, but which they wanted the "Abendblatt" to throw out. The boycott did not affect circulation at all, but it did affect advertising, the small business fry, scared out of their wits by the pretensions of the fakirs, fumbling over one another to pull out their ads. Thus the position of the paper, already precarious, became untenable, and when the opportunity presented itself to dispose of the plant under favorable conditions, that opportunity was taken hold of and the plant sold. The purchasers assumed all the mortgages resting on the plant, and paid $6,000 in cash, from which amount were paid all the other debts of the paper, consisting of current business obligations, loans from members, unpaid wages, etc., leaving a balance of $1,167.01, which was deposited with the Daily People for the purpose of defraying the expenses of what Jewish publication the Party might want to issue.

The first question was whether or not to continue the publication of the "Abendblatt." This could have been done in so far as the possession of a technical equipment was concerned, because we had in the Daily People office enough machinery to do so, but upon reflection this idea was abandoned and it was decided to continue only the weekly "Arbeiter Zeitung." For this purpose one of the Daily People linotype machines was converted to set Jewish type and for a time the "Arbeiter Zeitung" continued to appear. It was, however, impossible to maintain it long; the deficit, and initial expenses needed, more than exhausted the funds left over from the "Abendblatt" sale and the paper became a heavy burden to the Daily People. To avoid danger to the more important publication, with which we surely had our hands full of difficulties, it was finally decided to suspend publication of the "Arbeiter Zeitung." It may be said, though, that, should conditions on the East Side change, so as to become more favorable to the existence of a clear-cut S. L. P. paper, we can, with our equipment, launch such a paper at any time with comparatively little cost.

THE "SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER ZEITUNG."

This paper, the German organ of the Party, existed at the time of the 1900 national convention, having been started a short time before at Cleveland, Ohio, under an arrangement with the "Volksfreund" Publishing Association. Like every other Party publication it has had its full measure of trials and tribulations and these were added to when a little more than a year ago the plant of the "Volksfreund" was destroyed by a fire. No insurance could be obtained for the building the plant was located in and it was a total loss. This loss was, however, quickly made up by collections from all over the country; a new equipment was procured, which, since the funds therefore had been contributed by the Party Sections and members, was vested in the Party, the N. E. C. appointing Comrade John D. Goerke, of Section Cleveland, as the custodian of that property.

Frequent complaints have been received by the N. E. C. from the management of the paper that it does not get from the organization the support it is entitled to, and that many, if not most, Sections are extremely lax in looking after their local lists of subscribers. This is all the more to be regretted, because it has but recently been shown what important services can be rendered by the paper to the movement, when it took up, in a series of contributed articles, an exposure of the corruption existing in the Brewery Workers' Union, showing how the Fakirs in control of the New York end of that organization outrage and browbeat such members as dared to protest against the sell-out by the Fakirs to the pool brewer bosses. This exposure, which also brought out the intimate connection of the New York Volkszeitung with the Fakirs of the Brewers' Union and their sell-out to the pool bosses, did much to prove of what inestimable value is the possession of a German paper to the S. L. P., a fact that should be borne in mind and should bring forth energetic efforts to vastly increase its circulation.

THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

It was about the middle of March, 1902, when a change took place in the editorial management of "Il Proletario," then the Italian organ of the Party. The then Editor, Cianfarra, by constantly stimulating the Italian Sections and Branches, had placed the paper on a self-sustaining basis, and the Italian portion of the S. L. P. movement could be said to be in better shape than it ever had been. But internal friction arose, and, tired of the bickerings engendered thereby, Cianfarra resigned the position. As is generally the case when an editor is wanted for a publication in a foreign language, none could be found in this country and importation from Europe had to be resorted to. A man named Serrati was sent for and he came to take charge. He came with big notions as to the kind of Italian movement he was to build up in America, and no sooner had he got warm in his place, when he began to spread out. The S. L. P., of course, was too small for him and too narrow; its tactical position on the question of trades unions, as well as its attitude toward the Kangaroo movement, he considered a hindrance to his schemes and these met, therefore, with his disapproval. At first, his attitude on these matters was one of unbiased inquiry, like that of a man who, having come from another country, wanted to post himself ,but he soon outgrew this and came to know it all, better than any one who had been in the movement for years. He had been here but a short time when he began to unfold his plan of forming an Italian Socialist Federation, an organization that was to enroll Italians by the thousands, take care of helpless immigrants, protect them, get work for them, in short, act the part of a Socialist Providence. A part of the plan was a daily paper, which was to fly on the wings of the great movement he would build. The few clear-headed men among the Italians, who saw through the folly of the scheme, were brushed aside; the bulk of the Italians in the movement rallied around the new Moses. The Federation was started and the daily paper soon followed. The latter did not last long, but while it did last it imposed heavy financial sacrifices upon the adherents of Serrati and contributed not a little to their disenchantment. Needless to say that, while the paper existed, the Federation had little chance to live up to the high faluting plans of its founder and less so after its collapse. Serrati then vacated the field and went back where he had come from, leaving behind him the ruins of what had been as flourishing a movement as conditions permitted.

The weekly "Il Proletario" continued to exist. Its plant was gone and it had to be set and printed in another office. From what we can learn of it, the paper is in incompetent hands and maintains an attitude that is neither fish nor fowl, not daring to come out openly for the Kangaroos and not wishing to align itself with the S. L. P.

Among the organizations that were taken out of the Party by the formation of the Federation, were the three Italian Sections located in the State of Vermont. What little organization the S. L. P. had in that State in 1899, went over to the Kangaroos in 1900, but the later formation of the three Italian Sections made possible the formation of a State Executive Committee in that State, which, with the formation of the Serrati Federation ceased to exist. Most, if not all of the members of these Sections were granite workers and belonged to Italian trade organizations of that calling. From what we have been able to learn, it would appear that the inability of members of the Party to hold office in those organizations, made it easier for Serrati to prevail upon these men to pull out of the S. L. P.

THE WAGE WORKER.

In Detroit, Mich., there existed a monthly paper bearing this name, published by a man named George Eastman, as an organ of the "Socialist" party. Eastman had been a member of the S. L. P. up to 1899, when he went over to the Kangaroos. In the course of time he became, however, ever more dissatisfied with the course pursued by that party and finally offered his paper, unconditionally, to Section Detroit. The Section asked the N. E. C. for advice and were told to take it. For a time the paper continued, but could not be maintained as it proved too heavy a burden ,both financially and in regard to the amount of work it imposed upon the local membership.

"ARBETAREN."

This is the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., and is published in the Daily People building. Until recently, it was set up on one of the linotype machines of the Daily People, for which it paid a weekly rental, but a fund was collected with which to purchase a linotype machine of its own and a short time ago that machine was bought and installed.

The paper is in fairly good shape, is clear and well conducted and is doing invaluable work among the Swedish population of the country.

To better sustain the work of the paper ,and concentrate the elements from which it derives support, an organization known as the "Swedish Socialist Labor Federation" has recently been formed. One of the purposes of this organization is to form Swedish Socialist Clubs and prepare the members of such for membership in the Socialist Labor Party.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

AUGUST BEBEL'S GREAT BOOK
WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM
From the German by
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PORTRAIT AND SYMBOLICAL COVER DESIGN
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Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

The day of oppression has endured for long. It is now nearing the close. The S. L. P. is on the march.

OUR BIRTHDAY.

[By Sam J. French.]

To-day have we rounded another year,
To-day have we cause for joy
O'er the fight maintained
And the strength we've gained,
Which no enemy can destroy.
For, this is the day that we celebrate,
The day we review with cheer
The deeds well done
And the victories won
With each succeeding year.

With enemies striking on every side,
By numberless foes beset,
We have held our own
And our strength has grown—
We are living and fighting yet.
Our armor is still unscathed,
Our weapons are well in hand,
The future is bright
For a winning fight
'Gainst the bourgeois robber band.

And we mean to live, and we mean to fight—
Defiant, our message spread
To the struggling mass
Of the working class
Exploited and foul misled.
Heralding Liberty's coming,
Spreading the joyful news,
Showing our class
They've a world to gain
And nothing but chains to lose.

Filling with terror the tyrant crew
Who live by the workers' toil,
Striking at fakir and traitor
Who share in the robbers' spoil.
Sowing the Seed of Freedom,
Leading the Hosts that Think,
'Till the toiler's pain
And the wageslave's chain
Deep into oblivion sink.

For this we have forged us a weapon,
Powerful, strong and true,
In the Smithy of Revolution,
To smash the exploiting crew.
And we hail it, our Daily People,
With pleasure and pride to-day,
Let us give it a cheer
On its Fourth New Year,
And thrice three times Hurray!
(From the Daily People, July 1.)

THE NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

On other pages of this issue will be found the report of National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, to the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. This report is worthy of perusal by every member, sympathizer and voter of the Socialist Labor Party and every student of the Socialist movement in this country. In its review of the conditions, conflicts and works, within and without the Socialist Labor Party, together with the portrayal of its present status, it is a mine of information, capable of clearing up many an obscure point and crushing many a falsehood, while, at the same time, indicating the course that must be pursued in the future. Read this report. Necessarily lengthy, it will repay the necessary perusal.

"The war," says Senator Clark, copper king of Montana, "has created a demand for copper." The Senator, as his tones indicate, is correspondingly happy. He does not, however, appear to be aware that his happiness discloses the essence of modern war, which is to furnish markets and make the senatorial copper and industrial kings happy by the resultant demand. To the moralist and the humanitarian this fact may appear decidedly mean and repulsive, but then, such is capitalism, that morality and humanity don't count when markets are necessary.

Perdicaris is said to have fared badly. He's fortunate to have fallen into the hands of a bandit. Just think of what would have happened to him had the Colorado militia gotten a hold of him!

FORGING TO THE FRONT.

The declaration by Adj.-Gen. Sherman M. Bell and his Citizens' Alliance, echoed with gusto by the capitalist press of the land, to the effect that, what he is in arms against is, not Unionism, but Socialism, should not be allowed to lose its real or instructive significance. There is great danger of this. The natural indignation at the sight of a principle, which, like "free trade" or "protection," has become the platform of a recognized political party, being pronounced under the ban and fit for the target of rifles that are held in the hands of a set of men who pre-eminently claim to be the guardians of "law and order" and democracy—the natural indignation at such a sight is apt to cause a more important, because more encouraging, feature of the performance to be overlooked.

In "The Eighteenth Brumaire," Marx characterizes the intellectual hollowness and helplessness of the dominant element in the French bourgeois revolution of 1848, with the following pithy sentence:

"Whether the question was the right of petition or the duty on wine, the liberty of the press or free trade, clubs or municipal laws, protection of individual freedom or the regulation of national economy, the slogan returns ever again, the theme is monotonously the same, the verdict is ever ready and unchanged—SOCIALISM! Even bourgeois liberalism is pronounced Socialistic; Socialistic, alike is pronounced popular education; and, likewise Socialistic, national financial reform. It was Socialistic to build a railroad where already a canal was; and IT WAS SOCIALISTIC TO DEFEND ONESELF WITH A STICK WHEN ATTACKED WITH A SWORD."

That the conduct of the Colorado miners, who have been defending themselves with a stick when attacked with a sword should be pronounced "Socialistic" and believed to be "Socialistic" by the bourgeois powers of America is an encouraging feature in the general lay of the present situation. Like the French bourgeois of 1848, whose ossified mind was insensibly being permeated by the knowledge that another idea than Capitalism, to wit, Socialism was rising; who were too intellectually hollow to grasp what the new idea really was; but who instinctively felt the ground slip from under them and realized their own helplessness, the modern American bourgeois has but one monotonous verdict and slogan—the bugaboo of "Socialism!" True enough the circumstance reveals our American capitalists of 1904 to be just 56 years behind their French cousins of to-day. But that means progress. They were further behind eighteen years ago. They are making progress. They will yet forge to the front—where the Social Revolution wants and needs them.

SPEAKER CANNON'S "SIMPLE TALE."

"The trust buster who is always 'busting' the trust by word, but never by action, would lead the people to believe that all the production of the country is under the direction of unlawful combinations. Behold, how a simple tale shall put that down. The statistics carefully and honestly gathered by the government show that competition is, after all, the great force that regulates production and the price of all the products. If you take all the alleged trusts' properties engaged in production in the year 1900, they employed only 8 per cent of the factory labor, and had 14 per cent. of the factory product of the United States; while the independent factories employed 92 per cent. of the labor and had 86 per cent. of the factory product of the country."—From speech of Speaker Cannon, chairman of the Republican National Convention.

The Socialist is not a "trust buster." The Socialist believes the trust an evolution and the forerunner of Socialism. The Socialist is, therefore, interested in the trust, and he wishes the whole truth told about the trust, so that it may be understood, lest the gravest social blunders be committed. Is Speaker Cannon's "simple tale" the whole truth about the trust? May not the worthy presiding officer of the House and the Republican convention have overlooked some facts in his simplicity? Let us see.

Mr. John Moody, in his book "The Truth About The Trusts", gives a classified list of ALL the trusts in the United States at the beginning of the year. There are 318 important industrial trusts in the country, controlling 5,288 plants, and having a total capitalization outstanding of $7,246,342,533. There are eight leading franchise trusts (telephone and telegraph) controlling 136 plants and having a capitalization of $629,700,500. There are also 103 leading gas, electric light and street railway consolidations, making a total of 111 important franchise trusts, controlling 1,336 plants and having a total outstanding capitalization of $3,735,456,075. There are six great steam railroad groups with a total capitalization of $9,017,086,907. There are also ten allied independent systems having a capitalization of $380,277,000.

The grand total of all trusts, industrial, franchise and transportation is $20,379,162,511, or ONE FIFTH OF THE WEALTH, NOT CAPITAL, OF THE COUNTRY.

In commenting on these stupendous figures, at the time of their publication, "The Wall Street Journal," after pointing out that this capitalization is merely nominal, and does not, therefore, represent the actual market value of the stocks and bonds of these trusts, goes on to say:

"But even accepting the nominal capitalization of these trusts as representing their financial strength, it appears that there is outside of the control of the trusts $80,000,000,000 of independent wealth. In other words, the independent wealth of the United States, as compared with the trust-wealth, is as four to one. But it should not be overlooked that the trust wealth is the most important, in that it controls all the other wealth. The trusts are in control of the transportation facilities of the country. They are practically in control of its banking facilities, and they control its main industrial systems. Through control of the banks, the railroad, and the leading industrial companies, the directors of these trusts practically direct the business of the country, and when it is said that of the $20,000,000,000, of trust capital in the United States, upwards of $1,000,000,000 is held by one family, and that the greater amount is represented by a group of perhaps a dozen capitalists, one gets some conception of the immense power which is wielded in this country by a few capitalists."

Mr. John Moody and "The Wall Street Journal" are not "trust busters." "The Wall Street Journal" is an undisguised admirer of the presidential candidate nominated by the convention over which Speaker Cannon presided. The testimony they give is that of friends of the trust. This testimony shows that the trust, like a well-generaled army, occupies all the strategic points, and therefrom controls competition and production. It shows that Speaker Cannon's "simple tale" resembles a simple falsehood, calculated to make light of the trust problem for campaign purposes, an object unworthy any man alive to the great social dangers arising from the misrepresentation of social problems.

HAPPY, YET DULL DEMOCRATS.

The Republican cue, just now, is to claim that wages rise and are rising and have been rising. It is the Democratic cue, just now, to claim that wages are falling. But even when the Democracy is out, it being a capitalist party, it must hold to the view that the natural trend of wages is to soar upwards. This being thus whichever of the two parties is out declares that wages are taking a plunge down, and, of course, that the other's incumbency is the cause. Accordingly, the Republican party had better quickly hush up the threatened strike in the ready-made clothing industry, and above all hush up the revelations that the strike is starting.

The fact for instance is being revealed that in the clothing industry wages have been steadily declining since 1840. True enough the ominous development has proceeded along racial lines, but that is only an incident. The original operatives, the reports show were driven out by the Jews, but were so driven out because the Jews worked cheaper; and now, we are told, the Jews are themselves being crowded by the Italians, because these work cheaper still. In each case, the report explains, the wages were high to those who did the displacing, but were low compared with the wages received by the displaced, or with "the American standard."

The nationality vein that accompanies this particular development downward should not mislead. It is a mere incident. The permanent feature is that higher paid men are being steadily displaced by lower paid ones; and the reports in this particular trade explain why. The reason is not that this or that nationality is inherently cheaper, and likes cheapness, but that, with the improved machinery and subdivision of labor, the "trick of the trade" is quickly learned. The explanation of the phenomenon in the clothing industry betrays the fact that the same process must be going on in other industries.

These revelations come in time to help the Democratic campaign. But how comes it that the Republican campaigners have not suppressed it until after election? Moreover, do not the Democratic campaigners realize that such revelations are grist to the Socialist Labor Party mill? Or are they really dull enough to sneeze at the S. L. P.?

The statement of the scientist that even hoptoads are useful, shows that there is still hope for the Kangaroo of the species of bogus Socialistcus.

AND NOW IT IS BARNABY.

At the inquest over the Slocum disaster, Captain Van Schaik being on the stand, this neat and terse interrogatory took place:

Question.—Did Mr. Barnaby ever visit or inspect the steamer?
Answer.—No.

Mr. Barnaby is the President of the Knickerbocker Steamship Company that owned the money-making death-trap of the steamer General Slocum.

On a previous occasion, it is now about fourteen years ago, another disaster, the New York Central Railroad Tunnel disaster, took place. The directors, Depew among the lot, were indicted, but the indictments were quashed on the ground that "there was nothing to show that they knew" the condition in which the train was; etc.

It was the case of Barnaby foreshadowed. It is the case of the capitalist proprietor in general. He is a useless, a superfluous entity. Labor does the work the capitalist sponges. That is the stage of development that society has entered upon. It is the stage that divides the people between parasites and workers. As yet the vast majority which consists of the working class do not quite see the dividing line. But what with the Barnaby evidence of such appalling disasters as the Slocum's to help accentuate the line that is becoming clearer day by day, and direct observation, the two classes—parasites together with the parasites upon them and the toilers—will soon stand face to face.

One day it is Depew, another day it is Barnaby, and the illustrations will multiply—until the scale tips. And then they will end, and the human race will heave its first great sigh of relief, relieved at last from the incubus of class rule.

The resolution of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to aid the Western Federation of Miners is a suspicious one. Adopted after the cowardly act of Sam Gompers in hiding at the critical moment, and the perfidious course of the A. F. of L. in Colorado, had been expressed by the Socialist Labor Party, which aroused working class indignation against the A. F. of L., the resolution is a tub to the whale. It only serves to recall that on November 14, 1903, the A. F. of L., in convention assembled in Boston, in a resolution pledged its moral and financial support to the Western Miners, even going so far as to appropriate $1,000 in conformity therewith. Yet in June, 1904, the President of the A. F. of L. cannot be found to utter a word and protest while those miners are being shot in the back. At the same time its members in Colorado are exempted from the military proscriptions of General Bell and praised as models worthy the support of bull-penners and the emulation of the working class. Look out for the A. F. of L. History repeats itself quite often among the Gompers' crew of labor traitors.

The rough rider President's orders directing the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Colorado outtrages, like Gompers' resolution to aid the Western Federation of Miners, will deceive no one. It is plainly a move to offset the resentment aroused by the rough rider's failure to intervene in the miners' behalf, in accordance with the appeal of Secretary Haywood, just as the Gompers' resolution is intended to parry the effect of the condemnation resulting from his cowardly conduct in hiding while the miners were being shot down.

Well, it is to laugh—the news that 8 beet sugar companies in Michigan, capitalized at $6,500,000 and controlled by the Havemeyer interests, will be merged into one for the purpose of securing economy. It was once confidently predicted that the competition of the beet sugar industry would bust the sugar trust. And now the spectacle is presented of the sugar trust interests organizing a trust in the beet sugar industry! Of course, the other companies will have to trustify too, or go out of business! Well, this trust "busting" business is certainly a droll proceeding!

Business men in all parts of the country, anxious to preserve their funds intact, are enforcing anti-racing rules among their employees. This is rather inconsistent considering that the funds that the business men take from their employees, in the shape of profits, are also spent on racing. The business men evidently believe that gambling on races is a luxury that only the capitalists can afford.

"Is America Free?" asks "The International Woodworker," anent the Colorado outrages. The answer cannot fail to be that America is as free as the Kidds who lead the international woodworkers into supporting the capitalists who commit the Colorado outrages make it.

THE CURTAILMENT—SOME THINGS IT DISCLOSES.

The curtailment now going on in industry, transportation, etc., is not without its value to the working class in the facts that it discloses, especially when those facts are taken in comparison with other facts. This contention is typically illustrated in the case of the curtailment in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, located at Philadelphia, Pa. This corporation is one of the largest and most perfectly equipped in the world. Its capital runs well into the millions.

One or two years ago, the Baldwin Locomotive Works were very much in evidence. Non-union and paying wages according to the premium plan, it was attacked by the labor organizations in the machine and metal trades. Thereupon there appeared in the capitalist press a number of articles, evidently inspired, descriptive of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Its high position in the capitalist world was set forth, so too were its world renown, growing out of the high technical and mechanical skill employed, the great and growing wages paid the latter, its steady employment, promotion, etc., The curtailment now brings the Baldwin Locomotive Works once more to the fore, exhibiting "the great and growing wages," etc., in all their pristine beauty, and enabling the comparison above referred to, to be made.

A news despatch, dated Philadelphia, July 1, and evidently emanating from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, says:

"Last week the number of men employed at Baldwin's was 9,727, and the weekly pay-roll $116,000. In December last, 15,800 men were employed, and earned about $250,000 a week. Some 2,500 are employed at the Lewistown Works. Samuel M. Vauclain, superintendent, says that the present force will be reduced about 400 men each week until bedrock is reached, but should orders be received sufficient force will be kept to handle them"

This news despatch will make clear that "the steady employment, promotion," etc., is a beautiful dream, but the reader is requested to let that go, and take up the more important matters of "the great and growing wages."

A little division will demonstrate that 15,800 men "earning" ABOUT $250,000 (which means less than that figure) a week, receive less than $16 a week each. A little more division will show that 9,727 men receiving a pay-roll amounting to $116,000 a week receive less than $12 a week each. According to eminent authority, the highest wages paid in feudal times was $3 for a day of eight hours. The Baldwin Locomotive Works operates 9 hours a day and pays $2.50 to $2 a day, i. e., less than the highest wages of feudal times. In feudal times, handicraft prevailed and production was limited by the capacity of the handicraftsmen. The Baldwin Locomotive Works have the finest machinery, the best technical and mechanical skill, production has increased a thousandfold, yet the modern technician and mechanician in its employ averages less wages per day than the highest paid of the feudal craftsmen.

Other comparisons might be pointed out, such, for instance, as that afforded by the leisurely labor of the feudal handicraftsmen and the intesified toil of the modern mechanic, but enough has been written to show that in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, as in capitalist society in general, wages acquire greatness and growth like a cow's tail—by going downward. And so it will continue to be, as long as the capitalists are permitted, by means of the private ownership of capital, to exploit the working class of the benefits of progress and evolution. The facts disclosed by curtailment are valuable, as they are helping to make this truth clear.

The contradictions of capitalism appear quite strongly in the news that a record year has been achieved in exports, while the depression, at the same time, is making itself more widely felt. The old cry of "expansion and prosperity" is now being offset by the cry of increased exports and curtailment. Such is the present system!

General Bell's indignation at what he calls the "10,000 lies" against him proves him to be as sensitive a man as ever shot a miner in the back.

The government ownership of wireless telegraphy in the interests of the capitalist ownership of wire telegraphy is again being broached. The Hearstites, in the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party should feel delighted. It's coming their way.

The State Labor Employment Bureau's report that it is overrun with applicants for work in the Kansas wheat fields, is commended to the man who asserts "every man who wants to work can get a job if he wants one."

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan!

Brother Jonathan—What is all this commotion about capital and labor? In olden days you did not hear of such a thing as a strike.

Uncle Sam—There was a good reason for it.

B. J.—When a man wanted a job he applied for it; if not, he would reject it or get another job.

U. S.—Thats it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him.

B. J.—If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not care who took the place he vacated.

U. S.—Of course not.

B. J.—Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What say you?

U. S.—I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep.

B. J.—Asleep? I have been wide awake.

U. S.—Not if you talk that way.

B. J.—Do you think all this wrangling is right?

U. S.—It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question whether it can be otherwise.

B. J.—And why couldn't it?

U. S.—Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J.—No; he did so to improve his condition.

U. S.—And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at the job he had in hand?

B. J.—Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job.

U. S.—And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.—Hem—er—

U. S.—Do you imagine that it is simply a case of the devil having now got into our people and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill-natured out of pure cussedness?

B. J.—Well—er—

U. S.—I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you.

B. J. (rubs his eyes)—Me seems I have been sleeping.

U. S.—If a man can get a better job than the one he is fired out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not.

B. J.—I guess so.

U. S.—But if a man can't get a better job?

U. S.—Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament?

B. J.—He is in a fix, because the wages he could get at another job are no better.

U. S.—And might be worse?

B. J.—Yes; that would only make his fix still worse.

U. S.—In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. J.—Don't know.

U. S.—Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.

B. J.—Oh, yes.

U. S.—Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find someone else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. J.—Of course not.

U. S.—It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed; machinery, improved machinery, still more improved machinery, large concentration of capital in syndicates and trusts—all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work—

B. J.—That's just the way it has gone on.

U. S.—Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place—

B. J.—If any one does he is left without bread.

U. S.—It is, consequently, quite a natural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around——

B. J.—It now strikes me that these fellows who want "America as she is" and who in the same breath want "the America of our daddies" are——

U. S.—Either rascals or fools.

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—"The America of our daddies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, "the America, or, rather, the Europe our daddies fought again." He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane where they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

The reports received from the meetings held by the Socialist Labor Party indicate great interest in Socialist Labor Party teachings. Audiences of workingmen not only listen, but listen attentively amid the noise of the street, calling on the speakers to make good their assertions, and resenting all opposition that is not fairly and bona-fidedly made and sustained. In brief, the working class attitude toward the Socialist Labor Party, as reflected at these meetings, is increasingly sympathetic. The workers are beginning to perceive what "prosperity" and pure and simpledom have really done for them, and they find the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party in accord with their growing perceptions. With the depression now on affording them abundant opportunity for reflection, they are beginning to recognize the economic truths proclaimed by the Socialist Labor Party; while they approve of the Socialist Labor Party's outspoken stand in favor of the miners in the Colorado outrages. This increase of sympathy should stir every Socialist Labor Party member to activity. The times are favorable to our work, and Socialism will profit therefrom if we but do our duty!

A correspondent of the New York Commercial, in a letter to that publication, in discussing the home market and reciprocity, makes an admission and offers a remedy that demonstrates the economic and intellectual bankruptcy of the capitalist class. Says he, in opposing reciprocity, "In seeking new outlets for our surplus manufactured products it is well to bear in mind that other nations are in the same fix as ourselves—trying to find outlets for what their own people are unable to consume." In this admission lies the explanation of the present world wide depression. Outlets being lacking, and the working classes of all nations unable to consume all that they have produced, the result is economic ruin and disaster.

As a remedy the above correspondent says, "What is really needed is an increase in the consuming power of our own people." This, he says, should be $2 a week on an average or a total additional yearly consumption, "right here at home" of $1,300,000,000. This correspondent is not aware that under capitalism production always surpasses consumption, and that along with that greater increase of production goes a decrease of wages. The census of 1900 shows that in that year wages were two per cent. lower, while the value of the average wage worker's product was ten per cent greater than in 1890. The quantity was even greater than the value. Increased consumption will remedy "overproduction," but only when the worker gets the full value of his product, and is thereby enabled to buy it all back, as is proposed by Socialism. Then the home market will be economically the best. But, until then the search for foreign markets and capitalist economic and intellectual bankruptcy will prevail.

Wall Street is declared to be in a more hopeful frame of mind, concerning the industrial outlook. 1905, it is said, will be a good year. As only one half of 1904 is over, this outlook is hopeful, indeed.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

COLLEGE BOYS FAIL TO DOWN S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The first open-air meeting of the season was held here in New Brunswick at Albany and George streets last Saturday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., and was a successful although rather exciting one. A number of young roughs, college boys from Trenton, happened along and a bunch of about 70 of them did their best to spoil the meeting, but failed and were finally compelled to desist.

A large crowd gathered when Charles Sperle, of Somerville, opened the meeting and explained the aims of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. and spoke on the necessity of organizing on the political and economic fields. R. Katz, of Trenton, followed with an able exposition of S. L. P. principles. Then John J. Kinneally, of New York, took the stand and proceeded to lay down the principles and objects of the S. L. P. and the Alliance in his usual vigorous manner. While Kinneally was speaking the gang of youths referred to tried hard to drown his voice by singing college songs and yelling, but Kinneally kept right on and held the attention of the audience despite the efforts of the rowdies. The meeting was carried out to a triumphant finish.

Not a policeman was to be seen or found for the whole time. A number of Weekly Peoples were sold and a quantity of literature distributed. Seven names were secured as a nucleus for an S. L. P. Section. Frank Zierer.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 27.

THE IRISH BRIGADE ON THE FIRING LINE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The Irish Brigade was on the firing line last night at Clarkson and Hudson streets, and the Long Toms of the Socialist Labor Party opened fire and raked the capitalist system fore and aft. Comrade Quinlan opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Pat Walsh, who spoke on the development of machinery and the political parties of the capitalist class, and the party of the working class, the S. L. P. Comrade C. Kemp of Hamilton, Canada, was the next speaker. He contrasted the capitalist system of to-day with the Socialist Republic of the morrow. Comrade Robert Downes next dwelt on the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, and the revolutions that have taken place in the last two centuries.

The remarks of the speakers were well taken by the wage slaves at the meeting. The leaflets, "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "Where Wages Come From," were distributed and a few pamphlets sold at the meeting.

Campaign Committee, First, Third and Fifth Assembly Districts, Manhattan.

New York, June 29.

GOOD WORK ON SECOND AVENUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—An open-air meeting was held in the Tenth Assembly District Tuesday evening, at the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street, with Julius Eck, of Hoboken, and Wm. Bilsbarrow, of St. Louis, as the speakers. In spite of the threatening weather, the meeting turned out quite successful. Seventeen books were sold and one man filled out an application blank for membership and paid the initiation fee. A liberal quantity of leaflets were distributed.

It was the first time the writer has had the pleasure of hearing Comrade Bilsbarrow speak. He is one but of a very few that does justice to the subject. On this occasion he began by explaining the class struggle between the propertiless working class and that small class which owns all the means of production, the capitalist class. "The wage worker," he said, "must go to a capitalist for employment and submit to the capitalist's terms." He showed how the capitalists in addition to thus controlling the workers by their economic power, also control the workers by controlling the political power. He said that the workers must also organize on the political field the same as the capitalists have done; the workers must get politics, working class politics, into their unions.

The audience was reminded that in Colorado the miners who are organized in the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were thrown into bull-pens and deported while the A. F. of L. men were declared to be all right.

Bilsbarrow said the Western Federation of Miners was considered a dangerous organization because it had declared for political action and had broken away from the reactionary A. F. of L., which teaches workingmen to keep politics out of their unions.

Bilsbarrow likened the Democratic and Republican parties to a pack of wolves chasing a deer. The wolves will capture the deer and fight with each other over the division of his hide and so it is with the two old parties, while differing as to the division of the spoils, they both agree that the workingman must be fleeced.

Bilsbarrow closed by stating that only when the workers organize politically as well as in their trades unions, and use that political power to get possession of the means of production, only then will their efforts accomplish anything.

The writer would like to see more good speakers developed. There are many members of our organization who could become fairly good speakers if they were only taken in hand. A list of these members should be made and the organizer should send them around to act as chairmen at meetings in the different parts of the city till they either develop into speakers or show that they have no ability in that line. S. A.

New York, June 29.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA MEETINGS SUCCESSFUL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The third open-air meeting of the season under the auspices of the French Branch of Section New York, S. L. P., was held on Tuesday evening. This meeting, like its predecessors, was a thorough success.

The interest taken by the French speaking workers in those meetings is best shown by the sale of literature, about fifty pamphlets having so far been sold and twenty names secured for the Branch. A. F.

New York, June 29.

GUILD UNIONISM LURED FROM FRYING PAN INTO FIRE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Denver "Post" of the 25th of this month publishes facsimile of card issued to miners who are willing to work in the Cripple Creek district. The Citizens' Alliance of Denver is boycotting the Denver "News" and "Times" for publishing the conditions in Cripple Creek. These two papers are owned by the Democratic Senator Patterson, who used them to try and elect the Republican Springer for Mayor of Denver, who was nominated by the same crowd of politicians that nominated Peabody. Now the pure and simple trade unionists are passing resolutions condemning the action of the Citizens' Alliance for boycotting these Democratic papers of Patterson, who is drumming the trades unions in line for the campaign for his party who has done the same thing elsewhere as Peabody is now doing.

Ed. Wirtz.

Denver, Col., June 26.

HE, TOO, IS MOVING AND WILL LEARN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The adoption of a declaration in favor of one part of the laboring class and against the larger part of the laboring class by the Socialists (?) in their convention at Chicago rings in my ears as exceedingly inconsistent. My impression of the pure and simple union man is that he is confused by capitalistic ideas from an economic stand, and as long as the confusion lasts is thereby cut off from becoming a true thinker upon political questions which would free him, and give him an opportunity to realize his economic interests. The pure and simple unions of the different crafts are operated upon capitalistic ideas and are thoroughly dictated to by capitalists; and the teachings of capitalism are listened to with pleasure. The truth of this is revealed in the fact that the thorough paced pure and simple union men vote as their capitalist employer dictates, and they absolutely refuse to enter into the only issue which will make them economically free, "the political issue."

These Socialists (?) declare against capitalism as the enemy of the laboring man, and also declare that nothing can possibly be done for the workers except through the political channel, and that to gain control of this channel will let in the waters of life freely. If capitalism and its workings are antagonistic to labor, why do the Socialists (?) declare for such unions as are the outgrowth of capitalistic teachings, as against the rest of the working class who do not happen to belong to such unions, and at the same time claim to be the party of the "whole laboring class?" Is the so-called Socialist party strong enough to carry two sides of this question upon its back at the same time? or is it expecting to gain political power through false pretences?

I have been a member of this so-called Socialist party for over two years, but cannot understand this move. The truth will out sometime, and why not have it now? The A. F. of L., or pure and simple unions, with their teachings coming from the capitalist source are the enemy of the workers; they cause discontent among the workers and keeps the class divided; they bring suffering upon many workers, and their families and force prejudices to exist in the mind of all humanity by their strikes, which are not a success, according to their own statements.

My own idea is this: A union must be formed which will have for its object only one issue—the political issue—and this union strike at the ballot box and there only, for Socialism, and true freedom, and Socialists I believe should not talk in public upon any other question more than is absolutely necessary to explain the reason for the political movement.

If it is impossible to gain anything from an economic effort until the political channel is opened, why not go to work on the political channel and merely do the best we can at present on the economic field individually?

I am willing to admit the unions have at times done some good, so does charity do good, but both are not needed under normal conditions and neither the union or charity are able to meet the demands under this capitalist system, and both are gradually becoming weaker as the capitalist system gets stronger. They are both failures, so let us stop working for them and turn our whole attention toward the real issue (political Socialism), which, when gained will give us an opportunity to develop economic Socialism or co-operation, or industrial brotherhood. Whatever is done let us have one thing to do and all of us know what that one thing is, and then go to work doing it. Let it be voting for Socialism as the enemy of the capitalist system.

F. H. B.

Sioux City, Ia., June 20.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING THE WHOLE WORKING CLASS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The letters in The People from the Socialists of Omaha in Sunday's issue and F. H. B., Sioux City, Ia., in to-day's, have a good ring about them, still evil associations are dangerous, as the Socialist Labor Party members have often found, and resolved to sever all connection with fakirs and crooks of all kinds and stop boring from within; then organizing a trade union in consistent keeping with real Socialism.

The two letters are very similar on the economic arm, both ignore the necessity of class conscious trade unionism.

What are we to do with all the minors—women, youth and immigrants who have no franchise (vote)?

The working class is the working class, those who have no vote as well as those who have, and how can the class be organized if only the voters are to be considered? Would it not be wise to organize all in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, even to the extent of giving the immigrants the opportunity of applying for membership while at port of landing, thereby maintaining the solidarity of labor, and making the scab impossible? Then, and not till then, will the working class be an intelligent power.

Fraternally,

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., June 27.

WILL THE SPEAKER PLEASE ANSWER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As I am a sympathizer and a reader of the Daily People, I take the liberty to ask for information. I heard one of your speakers a few years ago explaining the difference between the 8 and 9 hour day. He pointed out in the 9 hour day that the bricklayers received $4 per day for laying 1,000 bricks, while in the 8 hour day they received $4.50 for laying 1,500 bricks a day.

Please inform me whether my statement is correct, as I have to prove it to one of the Volkszeitung's gang.

V. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1.

TRUTH TOO MUCH FOR FAKIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The pure and simplers of the American Federation of Labor and the fake Socialists of South Bend, showed their animosity toward an S. L. P. man who dare speak the truth recently.

About one week ago the brewery workers called a special meeting to organize a brewery started there about three months ago. I happened to be present when one of the fakirs told the men there that they would fix the South Bend Brewing Association, if they would not compel their help to join the Brewery Workers' Union of America, and put the union label on their products. I showed them what the manager of the South Bend Brewing Association had done last Summer when the plumbers went out on strike, and were on strike all summer, only to be defeated in the end. This enraged the pure and simplers and the fake Socialists. They ordered me out of the room and would not accept my application for membership. Not only did they do that, but they go to the manager and get me fired out of my job. Of course, I know well what a job is—something that I never begged for since I have been old enough to earn my own livelihood.

The pure and simplers and fake Socialists, who cause men to be discharged for telling the truth, are Pete Bousewage, A. Anderson and Chas. Cizler.

Fraternally, Charles Brenner.

South Bend, Ind., June 26.

RHODE ISLAND'S SUCCESSFUL EXCURSION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The annual excursion of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island took place last Sunday, and I herewith beg leave to report it an all-round success, in attendance and weather conditions. The steamer New Shoreham is chartered to carry 875 passengers. We had the limit and left 250 or more persons on the dock. The verdict of all is that it was the best excursion that they had ever attended.

I sold twenty Sunday Peoples, one Merrie England and six "What Means This Strike?"

Who is willing to start a Press Club here, to push the party press and literature? Carney,

Literary Agent, Section Providence.

Providence, R. I., June 23.

OPEN LETTER TO THE O. R. T.

To the Board of Directors, O. R. T.:—Inasmuch as statements against the interests of the working class were made openly by the President at the conclusion of our meeting—statements against the character of a revolutionary organization which I refuted at the time—the Secretary and others of the Jersey City local have taken it upon themselves to suspend without giving notice of trial either to the men along the line or myself. The $500 insurance is not the issue, but during the 9 weeks that I am by your rules entitled to a hearing I demand the same of you. Change the existing state of affairs, arrange a meeting at your convenience, as that was the question promulgated at the open Trenton joint meeting—also as the Telegrapher of last month contained an article from the A. F. of L. saying that parties who do not recognize a labor paper are traitors to the labor movement. I presented prepared statement on request to the commissioner; further than that I have not heard directly on the matter.

In reference to the outlined attempt in the Jersey City notes in to-day's Telegrapher, it shows plainly that corrupt existing factors threaten a more intense state of slavery to the working class. I would state that I object to the cowardly attempt of a few individuals to advance their own interests at the expense of other members—apropos of the proposed bill to license Telegraphers—as they receive too little now of the wealth which Labor alone creates and of which Labor alone should receive the full product of, as there should be but one class in this country, that is nominally ours, and that is the working class.

As the Telegraphers officially have declared for economic action alone, and as it has been officially endorsed by the Journal controllers, it should be clear to all that a license affair is a trap and would be utilized by the ruling class and their tools to forestall even such a half action as a strike would allow. Take for instance the late attempt of another body which goes it alone in the aristocracy of labor category, viz., the Marine Engineers, whose licenses were revokeed as fast as they declared themselves as men unable to stand the strain imposed by a class upholding a rotten degradation to the members of the working class able to work.

In the event of being trapped by a license bill, we, as members of the working class, would be unable to prove the contention mentioned "that Labor is prior to and independent of Capital"—as Lincoln said!

The working class should receive the full product of their labor and abolish wage slavery in order to live as humane beings. Labor has not yet one candidate in political office from whom they could demand even a dog tag, so no matter if the worthy Vice President did lose his audience at the open meeting when he claimed we should go up by ourselves, so the company would regard us as they do the engineers ,etc. But there must be no aristocracy of labor in the labor world. The concern of one must be the concern of all. We should banish the sense of fear and assist an intelligent labor movement to overthrow that idle class who work the workers, and, at their option, condemn millions of workers to lay off ,or their families to misery. There is plenty for all, so join the organizations of the working class, the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance on the economic field, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political—organizations to work harmoniously together to abolish private ownership in the means of life, which alone can make us a free people. A. J. Boland.

Jersey City, June 27.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

D. E., RACINE, WIS.—If what you have in your mind is that Marx is a back-number, say so. You may be right. Marx was no god and infallible. Later genius may overthrow him. But, if that is what you mean, come out frankly. We shall then know what you are at; and if you are right, your light will illumine us. This thing of talking "class struggle" and holding up Marx, and then preaching anti-Marxism can only redound to the injury of anti-Marxism—supposing it to be a dispensation new and right.

D. J., NEW YORK.—Why, of course, the "Volkszeitung" will keep up booming the "Call." The "Volkszeitung" needs the money. What difference does it make to the Volkszeitung Corporation whether it raises the funds directly for itself, or under the false pretence of a "Call"?

B. B., BOSTON, MASS.—There is no fight in the platform of the Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, except as the utterances fight with each other.

K. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Single Tax is to-day a whimsey—where it is not a mere fig-leaf to cover political job-hunting.

W. McC., SEATTLE, WASH.—The addressee of the letter is sufficiently warned by it without publication. If the person therein referred to ripens into the expected rotten apple, that will be time enough for enlightening the rest of The People readers.

D. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—The curse of the Gomperses is first class asset for any bona fide party of Labor

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First, Genevieve of the "Silver Cross" in Sue's "Proletarian Family," cannot run through the whole of the series. Did you not read the introductions to the several stories, especially to the story now going through the Daily People? Each story is presumably written by a person living in successive generations. Genevieve is supposed to have written the "Silver Cross"; and she dies in due time. And is referred to as dead in several subsequent stories, supposed to be written hundreds of years later.

Second, Sue was a member of the Chamber of Deputies at the epoch described in Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire." If you read that work you will find interesting mention made of the fact.

T. H. C., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Why, no! Capitalism, more so than feudalism had the damps of death upon it from the start

"BOISE CITY," BOISE CITY, IDA.—Hate people? Nonsense! We have no time to waste on hatred

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Was not receipt acknowledged in "matters received?" Will be published in due time.

F. T. P., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The little finger of one capitalist will ever prove thicker than the loins of a hundred "embattled farmers," whether their conflict be on the economic or the political field. Be not deceived by the appearance of sporadic political storms. They, no more than atmospheric storms, are manifestations of normal conditions.

D. J., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—There is no bottom to the doctrine of "standing by the fakir while educating the working class." The standing by the fakir is itself an "education"—to the undoing of the offlooking rank and file.

H. S. A., DENVER, COLO.—Absolutely correct conclusions can be drawn only by men in possession of all the facts bearing on a case. No human being can be in such possession. There is nothing left but to acquire as many facts as are acquirable. If, then, not one, but all the acqfirable and notorious facts in the case are taken in, then the following facts among many other and similar ones must be considered:

First, The Colorado outrages on the miners were being perpetrated for some time before and during the late national convention of the so-called Socialist party;

Second, Despite that fact the convention brushed aside the Ott resolution that denounced the Civic Federation on which twelve A. F. of L. leading fakirs are arrum in arrum with capitalist exploiters; and

Third, The convention adopted a bourgeois-single tax platform that prates about the "producers" (do you recognize the note?).

These facts tell the tale. The Denver "News" is no authority on what the "Socialist" party is. And just now members of the party themselves are realizing what their party amounts to and are saying so

H. S., NEW YORK.—The Colorado proceedings conducted by Adj-Gen. Sherman M. Bell show the hollowness of capitalist government as regards brigandage. It seems brigandage is a perfectly proper means when it can be used to the advantage of the capitalist class.

T. V. C., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—It is not merely that the platform of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is bourgeois and single tax, but that its trades union declaration turns it into a buffer for the Civic Federation. And it is not merely that its trades union declaration turns it into a buffer for the Civic Federation, but that its attitude on the proprietorship of the party press turns it into a pasture ground for private journalistic corporation. The unity of the performance must be kept in mind.

F. B., BRIDGEPORT, CT.—The Socialist who talks about "spoiling the spoiler" must be in a bantering mood. Socialism is not a raid. It is a war for revindication.

H. F., NEW YORK.—The "Appeal to Reason" is owned and controlled by J. A. Wayland, whose name it flies at the forward masthead

W. W., NEW YORK.—Whether Niedermeyer is anything like the crook Kurzenknabe, one-time chief of the Brewers' Union? No. He is an innocent, jovial-looking Kangaroo, too green and sleepy to know the snuff that his superior officers are up to.

D. U., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is nothing in the Volkszeitung Corporation argument against the proclamation of Local Omaha of the S. P. That "Volkszeitung" and "Worker" crew are, even normally, incapable of thinking, let alone in a case of this sort. And as to American affairs it is simply ridiculous. Their Chicago platform distinctly prates of "the idea of liberty and self-government IN WHICH THE NATION WAS BORN." And that blunder fully bears out the Omaha local's contention. While the Franklins of that day, being head and shoulders above the rest, uttered wise utterances, the rest were utterly bourgeois, and it was in their idea that "the nation was born." Local Omaha did not falsify at all. The platform being the product of a pulpiteer's pen cannot choose but be loose jointed. As stated above to B. B., Boston, the platform's utterances fight with each other.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A number of letters have come in since the publication of the address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" corroborative of the point therein made with regard to the guild, and thereby bourgeois, nature of pure and simple unionism, and its consequent inevitable trend to divide the working class. The correspondents have taken the cue from the interesting facts that clinched the point and that were adduced in the first of the two answers; and they furnished additional evidence from their own Unions, such as high dues, clauses restricting the number of apprentices and prohibitive initiation fees. But only one of these correspondents, F. J., of Yonkers, furnishes the exact documentary language that establishes the guild feature of the concern. Now, then, a very valuable article, possibly pamphlet, is suggested by these letters. Let all our correspondents who can furnish us with an accurate and documentary statement of guild views and practices in their unions, accurately stating where the evidence can be verified. They will be published in a row. Such a document will be an eye-opener

A. B., OMAHA, NEB.—Why the so-called Socialist party does not call itself the "New Jeffersonian party?" For a very good reason. Such a name would be nearer to the truth, and the true light is not that in which its private owners care to be seen. Redeem the redeemable.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The address of Eugene Creed is 1772 Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

B. U. L., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Would you have us scourge a sin with tender omission of the sinner?

D. G., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The resolution that the Chicago National convention of the so-called Socialist party brushed aside like so much chaff was the following:

"The Socialist party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose."

And this admirable resolution, mark you, was offered by Delegate Ott, of Wyoming of the American Labor Union. The A. F. of L. fakirs who dominated that "Socialist" convention did not propose to allow fakirism to be condemned. It is the same fight that the S. T. & L. A. had and has over again.

M. Y., BOSTON, MASS.—We know of none who objects to the S. L. P. as tyrannous, and who does not thereby mean that his objection is to REGULATED FREEDOM.

T. C., CINCINNATI, O.—The Seidenberg Specter is looming up in all directions throwing the crooks into confusion. They had been sailing smoothly along in their guild crafts under the name of "Trades Unionism" when the S. T. & L. A. started to organize the workers whom those bourgeois guilds would not allow in. They then tried to murder the S. T. & L. A. Helped by crooks who gave them the additional false flag of Socialism they made so much noise that they thought they had succeeded in murdering the S. T. & L. A. But the body survives and its spirit has proved fruitful. The A. L. U. has since sprung up on practically S. T. & L. A. lines.

F. F., NEW YORK; D. O. J., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; T. O'K, MARLBORO, MASS.; J. T., WOONSOCKET, R. I.; A. J., J. R. F., DAYTON, O.; T. W. P., PEORIA, ILL.; N. S., SAG HARBOR, N. Y.; R. B. G., PITTSBURG, PA.; D. L., BRIDGEPORT, CT.; L. M., WORCESTER, MASS.; H. J., TROY, N. Y.; L. N., TROY, N. Y.; C. C., DETROIT, MICH.; P. P. R., TACOMA, WASH.—Matter received.

"THE PARTY PRESS"

S. L. P. Illustrated Booklet a Work of Pictorial and Typographical Art.

The illustrated booklet, The Party Press," is now ready for delivery. A work of typographical art, in well designed red covers, containing 32 pages of first-class half-tone views and reading matter, it ought to be in the hands of every friend and sympathizer of the Party press, especially those who have never seen the Daily People, and are desirous of getting a good idea of it and the plants and offices under its roof.

The half-tones show various views of The Daily People Building, The Daily People and Arbetaren printing plants, editors and editorial rooms, "the Circus" reporter, the Labor News Company, and the offices of Section New York, the S. T. & L. A., and the national secretary of the S. L. P., together with their personnel, and facsimile copies of the Daily People, the Arbetaren, and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. The reading matter consists of an autobiographical sketch of Daniel De Leon, the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, and brief sketches of the history, aims and accomplishments of the Daily and Weekly People, the Arbetaren and the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. This booklet which owes its inspiration and pictorial success to Comrade Harry Teichlauf, who is an able photographer, is a fitting commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Daily People, now here.

All who have seen this booklet declare it one of the most interesting documents on the Party press issued, as it enables one to form a better conception of that institution than columns of descriptive matter and figures. Twenty-five copies of the booklet were sold at the Johnson lecture in Brooklyn in a very short time. Get a copy and see for yourself. Price, 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2-6 New Reade Street,

New York City.

L. A 273, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Local Alliance 373, S. T. & L. A., Lawrence, Mass, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, Robert Lawson; financial secretary, Paul Vandoorne; recording secretary, Gustave Salomey; treasurer, Joseph Bedard; auditors, Adolph Deconinck, Auguste Annoot and Julius Vandoorne; agitation committee, Paul Vandoorne, Gustave Salomey, Joseph Bedard, Julius Vandoorne, Phidyme Bedard, Emile Maillot and Robert Lawson.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 330, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS PICNIC COMMITTEE.

Eighth meeting held June 29 in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Chairman, Comrade Berry. Roll call showed comrades Engelheart, Schugel, Bohmbach, Sasche, Berry, Werner, Swanson and Sweeney present. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communication from secretary of the Schwaben Singing Society, acknowledging receipt of invitation to attend the picnic.

Bill from New York Labor News Co., for flyers and tickets accepted and ordered paid.

Voted that on account of comrades replying that they will not be able to attend to the different committees appointed, new committees be elected.

Moved that comrades Schugel and Fugelstad attend to the gate along with comrades Keefe and Gronoroos.

Moved that comrade Houtenbrink take charge of the Shooting gallery.

Moved that comrade Engelheart be manager of the picnic.

Voted that comrades who realize that picnics are made successful by attending to the visitors' wants and that a good volunteer force is necessary to that end should be invited to comrade Engelheart, manager or attend of the next two meetings of the Picnic Committee, Wednesday, July 8, or the 13th inst. 8 p. m., in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION POSTPONED.

To the members, sympathizers, readers and voters: The Cook County convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been and is hereby postponed from July 3rd, 1904, to Thursday, July 14th, 1904, and will be called to order at 7:30 p. m., charp.

The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Illinois, will hold a county convention to nominate a county ticket, and transact such other business as may properly come before it. Said County convention will be held in the city of Chicago, at 48 West Randolph street.

Aug. F. Fielder, Organizer.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

A mass state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will be held on Saturday, July 23rd, 1904, at 7 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, (entrance on Hastings street), to nominate a State ticket and presidential electors

All members of the S. L. P. in the State of Michigan are requested to take notice to attend in mass and in the meantime to sent to the S. E. C. such propositions and resolutions as they may wish to present.

M. Meyer, Secretary.
Michigan S. E. C.

WISCONSIN STATE CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin will be held on July 10th, at the Borden Maennerchor Hall, 9th and Vliet streets. The convention will be caled to order at 10 a. m. and after adjournment in the afternoon will be followed by a general agitation meeting and then by a general good time in honor of the visiting delegates.

All readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to come in the afternoon and bring their friends; the morning session will be of interest only to party members and the delegates.

John Vierthaler, Secretary.
Wisconsin S. E. C.

MILWAUKEE'S ANNUAL PARTY.

Section Milwaukee, Socialist Labor Party, will this year hold its annual basket picnic at Reynold's Grove, (formerly Dassler's Grove), on the Janesville Plank Road. To reach the ground take the Forest Home avenue cars to the end of the line and then walk about 4 blocks west.

There is a dancing platform on the grounds, where those who love to "trip the light fantastic" will find abundant opportunity to indulge in this pleasant recreation. Besides there will be plenty of other amusements both for young and old.

All the readers of the Weekly People are cordially invited to attend and bring their friends, as the committee in charge of the arrangement can assure all who come a very enjoyable time.

The Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The congressional convention of the Sixth District of the State of New Jersey, will take place on Tuesday, July 12, 1904, at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten street, between Main and Prospect streets, Paterson, N. J.

Readers of The People in the Sixth District are invited to attend. Propositions for an energetic campaign will be discussed.

The Passaic County convention will take place after the congressional convention.

John C. Butterworth, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the Pennsylvania State Committee was held on June 30.; Comrade Erwin in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications were received from New York Labor News Company, giving price of letterheads per thousands; ordered to have one thousand printed; from Henry Jenkins, Scranton, and John A. Barron, Dickson City, applying as members-at-large, granted; from Allentown, notifying of death of Comrade Kammel; action, State Committee passed a resolution expressing sympathy; from Shelby, telling of opportunity to organize section in Quakertown if a cigarmaker could be sent there; informant states that if the cigarmaker be a hand workman a job could be obtained any time. The State Committee therefore calls attention of cigarmakers to this who would be willing to locate there. From Pittsburg, vote on resolution and list of electors; from Erie, purchase of due stamps, and inquiring whether funds previously sent had been received. State secretary reported having answered this negatively. From Weekly People, mailing list for State.

State secretary submitted draft of call to be sent to sections and members-at-large outlining work in campaign; same endorsed and ordered distributed. A. A. Grant, Scranton, was elected alternate delegate to the national convention. Decided to draw an order to pay delegate's expenses. Delegate instructed to submit to national convention a proposition to have quota of men constituting a section reduced to five. The State Committee requests all members not having done so to send in moneys for assessment stamps to pay delegate's expenses to International Congress, send same no later than three weeks. Receipts, $5.15; expenses, $17.10.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 8 P. M.

Twenty-second Assembly District—Forty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers. A. Sater, J. Eck.

Third Assembly District—Hudson and Canal streets. Speakers: E. F. Wegener, R. Downs and others.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 8 P. M.

Seventh Assembly District—Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: A. Gilhaus, J. Vaughn.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 8 P. M.

Thirteenth Assembly District—Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and A. Sater.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION.

The following are the minutes of the special State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, S. L. P., held in Arnold Post Hall, May 29, to elect and instruct delegates to the national convention.

Comrade B. J. Murray was elected chairman; Comrade E. J. Bowers, secretary.

Moved that we proceed to instruct delegate.

Moved that delegate be instructed to oppose any proposition to strike out Article 2, Section 6 of National Constitution; that delegate support New York city as seat of national secretary and national executive committee, and that delegate advocate the election of a committee on appeal and grievances, same to be elected outside of seat of N. E. C.

Moved that delegate make his report at next State convention following the national convention.

Moved to proceed with election of delegate. Comrade J. J. Duffy was elected delegate, and Comrade B. J. Murray, alternate.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider document presented by Comrade H. Keiser. Duffy, Leach, and Keiser selected as the committee.

Moved that secretary send copy of minutes of this convention to party press.

Moved to adjourn until June 12 at two o'clock.

Adjourned.

Adjourned convention convened at 2.30 June 12, Murray in chair, Bowers, secretary.

Moved that Comrade Keieser read his document. Report of committee appointed to consider same.

Moved that State take no action in the matter as it is entirely personal.

E. J. Bowers, Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and ninety-one subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, July 2. This is a gain of fifty-one over the previous week. We consider that a good indication.

The circulation of the Weekly People is bound to increase rapidly from now on as a result of its uncompromising attitude. The would-be editors of the fake "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party papers are alarmed and are asking why their papers do not receive as much support as before. One of them, the Seattle "Socialist," came out last week in only one-half its regular size. Honest workingmen are tiring of such trash and want only a bona fide Socialist paper such as the Weekly People.

While the privately owned papers of the Seattle "Socialist" type can only live a short time, the Weekly People, which is owned and controlled by the S. L. P., has a great future before it. The members and sympathizers of our movement have the power to double its circulation. For the weeks during the summer campaign let us have, not three hundred subscriptions a week, but five hundred.

Ten dollars worth of subscription cards were sold. The prepaid cards make it easier to get subscriptions. Ten yearly cards are sold for five dollars. Twenty cards for six months subs. at the same price.

Comrade J. Fitzgerald, of London, England, sends us eleven subscriptions from that city, accompanied by cash, and writes that the S. L. P. press and literature are being pushed over there by the new organization.

Comrade Phillip Kiely, of Chicago, secures eighteen more readers, making the total for the week from that city 24. The good example set by the members of Section Chicago should be followed in all other cities.

Section London, Ontario, is heard from pretty regularly of late. Seven more readers are added to the list in that city.

John D. Goerke sends in fifteen for Section Cleveland.

Frank Leitner, of San Antonio has more than lived up to his resolution to secure one reader a day. During the past week he has sent in ten. It shows that good resolutions can be made and also carried out.

The following have sent in five or more: Section St. Louis, Mo., 12; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 8; Jno. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y., 8; R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 7; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah, 6; Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, 6; J. T. B. Geariety, Auburn, N. Y., 6; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 6; Oscar Freer, Columbus, O., 6; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., 5; James Doyle, Louisville, Ky., 5; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 5; Twelfth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly District, New York, 5; R. Goodwin, Los Angeles, Cal., 5.

Additional orders for copies of the Weekly People containing Comrade De Leon's lecture on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" were received as follows: Connecticut S. E. C., 500; Section Paterson, N. J., 250; A. E. Saltenberger, Portland, Oregon, 200; Section Newport News, Va., 133; Section San Francisco, 100; W. P. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa., 50; Salt Lake City, Utah, 50; John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y., 24; Robt. Purvis, Scranton, Pa., 10.

We are still able to fill a few more orders.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

During the past week the sales of literature surpassed those of the preceding week. We naturally expect this to be the case until after the election.

The two new leaflets, "Why Strikes Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From," and the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes," still continue to be ordered in large quantities.

The new pamphlet containing the lecture of Daniel De Leon on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" will positively be ready during the coming week. We had to delay this book in order to get out the illustrated booklet "The Party Press," for which we are having a good demand.

During the week interest was again shown in the new books "Woman Under Socialism" and "The Pilgrim's Shell," and, as usual, Comrade Adam Marx helped to swell the orders by taking another dozen.

We have gotten out an attractive advertising circular for "The Pilgrims Shell," the main feature of which is the review that appeared in the New York "Sun." Canvassers can get a supply upon application.

NATIONAL CONVENTION SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Continued from page 1.

Section shall order the paper at its own expense, if necessary, for the benefit of the unemployed.

"Sec. 22. For a similar reason it shall be the duty of each Section to acquire as soon as possible an assortment of Party literature dealing with the fundamental principles and the experiences of the Party and to stimulate their careful study by the members either individually or jointly."

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

This was the day of days at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in point of the importance of the work done and matters discussed during the sessions. This day, amid enthusiasm and applause, were placed in nomination two typical representatives of the working class, to head the ticket of the S. L. P. as candidates for president and vice-president in the coming national convention. The nominees are Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., and William W. Cox of Collinsville, Ill.

The chief business of the day was the consideration of the resolution presented by the Committee on the Attitude Towards Trades Unions, the first portions of which were approved of with some slight changes in the wording, and the last paragraph recommitted and is still under consideration by the committee; the report of the Auditing Committee and that of the Committee on Party Press. The trades union debate was a lengthy one and the report on the Party Press occupied the whole of the afternoon session and will be up again to-day.

Charles Hunter Corregan was born in Oswego, N. Y., on December 11, 1860. For twenty years past he has made his home in Syracuse, N. Y., where his family still resides. Corregan is a printer by trade and has worked in the capacity of foreman on various newspapers in Syracuse and vicinity, and has also worked as a reportorial writer at times. He is at present employed as foreman in the plant of the Daily People.

Corregan has been connected with the labor movement, having early joined the union of his craft. Corregan, while a member of the Syracuse, N. Y., local of the International Typographical Union, speaking on one of the public stumps of the Socialist Labor Party, gave facts and figures concerning an important factor in the Labor Movement, to wit, the manner in which the pure and simple trades union is run by its officers, and he illustrated the points with the officers of his own union. He was tried by these officers, convicted and fined in his absence without charges being presented to him; and as he refused to pay a fine imposed under such conditions, a strike was ordered in the shop against him and he was thrown out of work. Corregan sued the union for re-instatement and damages, the court threw the case out, and, mark you, the capitalist press particularly of New York, announced the decision with flaming and jubilating headlines as a union victory.

The fact that Corregan was successful on appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, and granted a new trial, was, of course, as carefully hidden.

Corregan has been in the S. L. P. for ten years and has been its candiate for Governor of the State of New York and for various minor offices.

William Wesley Cox, is a native of Effingham County, Illinois, where he was born on February 5, 1864, and has lived most of his life in Collinsville, Madison County, that State. Cox is a coal miner by occupation and has been in the ranks of the S. L. P. for the last seven years, having been its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1900 and its Congressional nominee in the twenty-second Illinois District in 1902 and again this year. Having now become the vice-presidential candidate of the S. L. P., his place on the local ticket will have to be filled by some other member.

The resolution on the Attitude Toward Trades Unionism was still under consideration at the time of going to press.

In the evening a great mass meeting was held in Cooper Union as a reception to the delegates.

CLEVELAND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Until further notice regular open-air meetings will be held every Saturday on Marshall's corner of the Public Square. All meetings to begin at 7.30 sharp.

During July, August, September and October business meetings of the section will be held first Sunday in the month at 356 Ontario street.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$4,401.30
G. W. Hellstram, Duluth, Minn.	2.00
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	1.00
C. G. Hall, New York City	2.00
M. Lindner, Chicago, Ill.	.50
E. C. Drewes, Toulumne, Cal.	2.00
Section Cleveland, O., (unclaimed commission on subs.)	.95
J. Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	1.25
Section Providence, R. I., per Herrick	10.00
Felix, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
H. W. Slater, Newport News, Va.	.75
T. M. Rudy, Lowell, Mass.	.50
Betsy Brandborg, Henning, Minn.	2.00
Total	$4,420.25

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts, S. L. P., held at Boston, Mass., on June 26, and called to order by Delegate Keefe of Lynn, chairman of committee. Roll call showed Keefe, Berry, Richardson, Dorr, Sweeny, Mortensen, Greenman and Neilsen present; Engelhardt, Young and Fitzgerald absent. Records of meeting of June 12 read and approved.

Communications: From Boston ordering stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Cambridge on local situation. Filed. From J. F. Dailey, Haverhill, sending money for Party delegates to convention. Accepted. From W. F. Doyle for same purpose. Accepted. From National Secretary sending stamps. Accepted and filed. From E. C. Dieckman, St. Louis. Turned over to secretary for his action, if convenient. From Boston on money collected for delegates ex-national convention and stating that it will be impossible to attend. Filed. From J. A. Bresnahan, on agitation meeting in Worcester and accepting credentials as delegate to national convention. Filed. From Springfield, ordering due stamps. Attended to by secretary. From Fall River and New Bedford sending money for Party purposes. Filed. From Ruther saying he will attend convention and on money collected for this and other Party purposes in Holyoke. Filed. From Lowell sending funds for Party use. Filed. From John Farrell. Filed.

Secretary reported that credentials had been issued to delegates to national convention, that he had prepared circular funds for Party purposes. Accepted and filed. From J. A. Anderson, expressing his thanks for election as delegate to letter to Party as ordered, and on amount collected to pay delegates expenses. Accepted and letter ordered sent to sections.

Voted to instruct the State Committee to hold the Party caucuses as near Aug. 23 as possible, and prepare for same.

Picnic Committee asks for use of certain articles left over from Fair. Granted.

Peter Neilsen elected as doorkeeper for Party conference.

Adjourned.

M. T. Berry, Secretary.
59½ Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

SPECIAL MUSICAL OFFER.

Mr. Platon Brounoff, the noted singer and pianist, will give instructions to readers of the Weekly People on piano or in singing at five dollars per month (two lessons a week), on Tuesdays and Fridays, from three to nine p. m., at 251 East Broadway.

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Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.